

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Temp. 22-24 (72-75). Tomorrow cloudy.
7-9 Temp. 24-26 (75-79).
LONDON:
Sun. Temp. 20-24 (68-75). Tomorrow
Temp. 21-25 (70-77).
NEW YORK: Sun. Temp. 20-24 (68-75).
Temp. 21-25 (70-77).
TODAY'S WEATHER - COMING PAGE

Austria	10.8	Belgium	10.8	Denmark	11.1	France	11.1	Germany	11.1	Greece	11.1	India	11.1	Italy	11.1	Japan	11.1	Lebanon	11.1	Luxembourg	11.1	Morocco	11.1	Netherlands	11.1	Norway	11.1	Portugal	11.1	Spain	11.1	Sweden	11.1	Switzerland	11.1	Turkey	11.1	U.S. Military (Civ.)	11.1	Yugoslavia	11.1
---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------	------	---------	------	--------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	---------	------	------------	------	---------	------	-------------	------	--------	------	----------	------	-------	------	--------	------	-------------	------	--------	------	----------------------	------	------------	------

38:455 PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1974 Established 1887



TALKS—Some of the delegates to the nine-nation oil meeting in Cairo at which the boycott of the Netherlands was lifted. Identified were: Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani (extreme left) of Saudi Arabia, who chaired the meeting, and the host, Egypt's Ahmed Hilal (second from right), who is flanked by two of his staff aides.

Arab Oil Nations End Dutch Embargo

AIRO, July 10 (UPI)—Arab ministers unanimously agreed today to lift an embargo on petroleum products to the Netherlands, officially ending the oil crisis that has imposed 38 weeks of shortages on Western nations since October's Middle East war. The decision was reached without debate at a 15-minute session of oil ministers and representatives of nine Arab nations, all of whom belong to the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, at the Nile Hilton Hotel.

The communiqué, approved by Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates, said:

"As an expression of the concern of the Arab countries for a united European entity and in appreciation of the desired relations between the Arab nations and the European community, the Arab ministers of petroleum have unanimously decided to lift the embargo on Holland."

"The Netherlands is a member of the European Economic Community. In The Hague, a spokesman for the Rotterdam port authority said today's decision could bring down oil prices for European customers."

Last month, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, opposed lifting the ban on the Netherlands and the embargo continued. Only Algeria among the nine states went against the embargo and unilaterally resumed shipments to the Netherlands.

Bans on oil exports to the United States and other Western countries that the Arabs said supported Israel in the October war ended after a meeting in Vienna on March 18.

An Arab oil embargo will remain in effect on Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S., Russians Told A-Tests In Same Day

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union today conducted an around nuclear weapon tests, week after they signed an agreement to limit such tests to kilotons.

The U.S. test was understood to be a little less than 150 kilotons, while the Soviet test was believed to be more than 150 kilotons. The Soviet test was not a detonation of the treaty, since the treaty was that the ban on tests of more than 150 kilotons did not go into effect for another 31 months.

The U.S. test was announced and described as a "small" test. It was held this morning at the Nevada test site and was believed to be a warhead test for the new nuclear missile, called Minuteman-3.

The Soviet test went unannounced but was picked up by the near seismicological observatory Oslo. The Norwegian observatory said the test was a "small" subterranean explosion somewhere in the eastern part of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

Franco Weighs Naming Juan Carlos As Provisional Chief of State

By Miguel Acosta
MADRID, July 10 (WP).—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has asked Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 81, who is hospitalized with pleuritis in his right leg, to consider signing a decree naming Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón, 35, provisional chief of state.

Informed sources said Mr. Arias Navarro and Rodrigo de Valcarlos, president of the parliament, took to Gen. Franco a draft of the decree which would permit the prince to take over from the Caudillo, who entered Generalissimo Francisco Franco Hospital yesterday for treatment of pleuritis.

Gen. Franco, whose condition was described in hospital medical reports as improving, was said to be studying the measure.

Under the Spanish constitution, as amended three years ago, the prince, whom Gen. Franco designated as his successor nearly five years ago, would not be crowned, however, and would relinquish power to Gen. Franco if he should recover.

Gen. Franco, who has been receiving visits from cabinet ministers, members of his family, and military and political associates, conferred with the prince for more than an hour last night. The Caudillo had a bedside working session with Mr. Arias Navarro this morning.

The Spanish media today displayed photographs of Gen. Franco arriving at the hospital fully dressed and in bed, and hospital communiques gave nonmedical details of the Caudillo's condition.

Doctors had considered surgery, but the operation, tentatively scheduled for this morning, was canceled when Gen. Franco's condition apparently responded to anti-coagulants. One of his doctors, however, said it would be at least another 24 hours before a prognosis could be made. Other doctors predicted he would be out of the hospital within five days.

Government sources said that on Saturday, as soon as it was learned that Gen. Franco was sick, Premier Arias Navarro ordered a study of the constitutional provision empowering him to take steps to name the prince acting chief of state during the Caudillo's illness.

Earl Warren, Chief Justice Of U.S. for 16 Years, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—Earl Warren, 82, the retired chief justice of the United States, who presided over the Supreme Court in an era of landmark decisions and great social change, died of cardiac arrest last night at Georgetown University Hospital.

In 1954, early in his 16-year tenure, Mr. Warren wrote for a unanimous court the Brown v. Board of Education opinion, which struck down segregation in public schools and led to the end of legally sanctioned segregation elsewhere.

In what has been described as another revolution in American jurisprudence, Mr. Warren led the court in enlarging the rights of criminal suspects, particularly by extending to the state courts the constitutional protections guaranteed in the federal courts.

Of all the opinions he handed down between his appointment in 1953 and retirement in 1969, perhaps the most controversial was the Miranda decision, requiring that—before questioning—arrested suspects receive a detailed description of their rights.

In a statement last night, Warren Burger, the present chief justice and Mr. Warren's successor, said that Mr. Warren's life "epitomized the American dream," and he described Mr. Warren's contribution as chief justice and in his earlier posts, including that of governor of California, as being "large indeed."

Mr. Burger also said that, during his tenure, Mr. Warren had been "constantly available for consultation on the growing problems of the federal courts and his wise counsel was invaluable."



Earl Warren, then chief justice, in his chambers, 1968.

developed nation, a great military and economic power in a world made intimate by scientific and technological advances altogether beyond the imagination of the Constitution's framers.

It may be misleading to designate a court by the name of a (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

In Written Response Nixon Testifies He Approved 'Plumbers,' But Not Break-In

By Timothy S. Robinson
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—President Nixon, in written replies to defense questions, said today that he never authorized the burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Nixon's responses, made voluntarily and under oath, were to six questions submitted by lawyers for the defendants, who include John Ehrlichman, former chief domestic adviser to the President.

The written questions were sent to the White House last night after several weeks of negotiations between U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell and attorneys in the so-called "plumbers' case concerning what form the questions should take.

Judge Gesell, who emphasized that the questions went to the President as a request and not a judicial order, read Mr. Nixon's responses in court.

The President said that the special White House investigation unit—known as the "plumbers" because their mission was to plug leaks to the news media—was authorized by him to stop the leaks, prevent future unauthorized disclosure of classified information and to prepare a history of past leaks.

Supervisory Control
"I instructed John D. Ehrlichman to exercise general supervisory control over the special investigative unit," the President said.

Mr. Nixon said that he was responding to the questions "as a matter of discretion and in the interests of justice."

The reading of the President's replies occurred after a fleeting appearance as a witness by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who swore that he neither authorized nor had any knowledge of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg ordered in 1971.

The President's statements ended the testimony phase of the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and three other defendants, accused of conspiring to effect the illegal entry in September, 1971, into the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The plumbers were seeking medical records to aid the preparation of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg, who two months earlier had leaked the secret Pentagon papers to the press.

In his responses, the President said that he did not learn of the break-in until March 17, 1972—about 18 months after it occurred. It was at this time that disclosure of the burglary began to lead to dismissal of charges against Mr. Ellsberg for leaking the documents.

Mr. Nixon was asked, "Did you ever authorize anyone on the White House staff to search the files of Dr. Fielding for information about Dr. Ellsberg, without a warrant or the permission of Dr. Fielding, or to hire others to do so?"

"No," the President said.

"Did you authorize David Young directly or indirectly to obtain a psychological profile on Daniel Ellsberg from the CIA?"

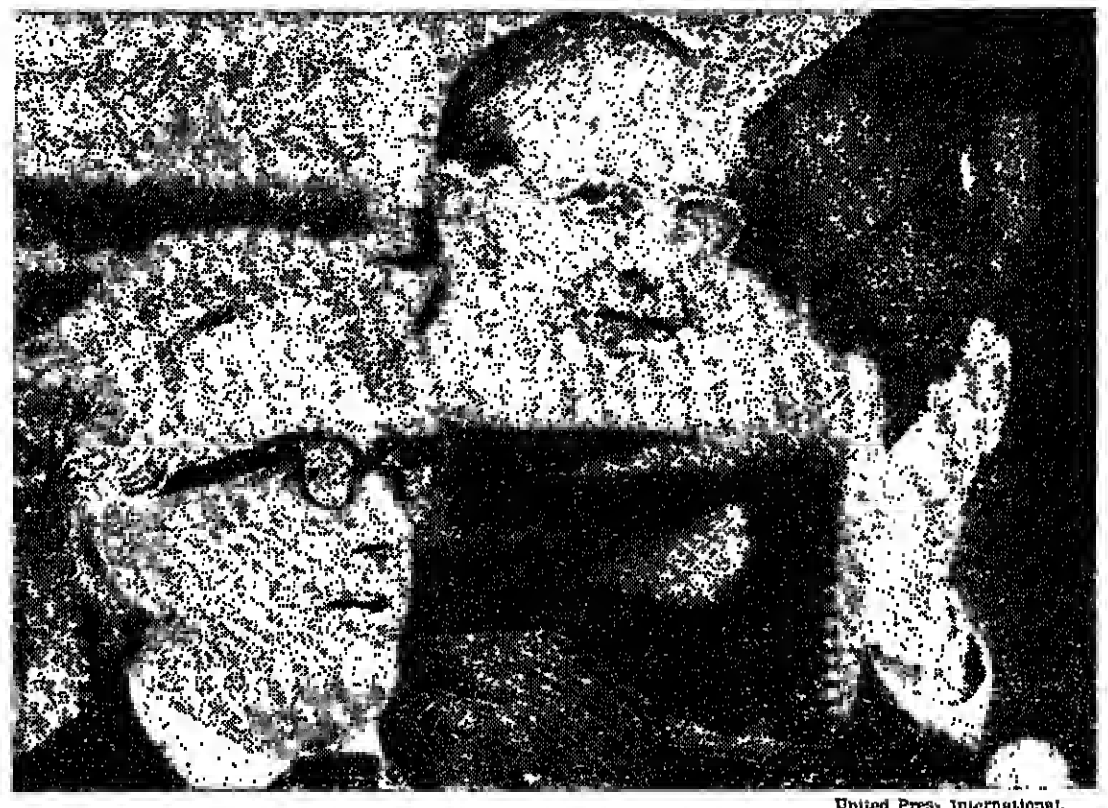
"I did not," Mr. Kissinger responded.

William French, Mr. Ehrlichman's chief defense counsel, who had subpoenaed the secretary of state, asked him:

"Did you authorize David Young directly or indirectly to obtain a psychological profile on Daniel Ellsberg from the CIA?"

"I had no such knowledge," the secretary said.

"Did you have any knowledge whether there was a plan to obtain psychological information (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Rep. Peter Rodino, chairman of Judiciary Committee, announcing release of transcripts.

House Inquiry Text of 8 Tapes Transcripts Link Nixon to Cover-Up

By Lou Cannon and Jules Witcover
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—President Nixon, nine days after ruling that White House aides not disclose their involvement in the Watergate cover-up, explicitly ordered on March 22, 1973, that the cover-up go on, in these tape-recorded words:

"I don't give a shit what happens. I want you all to stone-wall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover up or anything else, if it'll save it—save the plan. That's the whole point."

The quote—omitted in the White House transcript of the conversation of that date—is in transcripts made by the House Judiciary Committee from the actual tapes of eight presidential conversations. The House panel transcripts were released yesterday. The committee obtained the tapes from a Watergate grand jury on March 28.

In the Judiciary Committee version of the same March 22 conversation, the President said former Attorney General John Mitchell argued that "we use flexibility... in order to get on with the cover-up plan." In the White House version, Mr. Nixon said Mr. Mitchell argued "that now we use flexibility in order to get off the cover-up line."

Too Late
In another Judiciary Committee version which filled in words omitted in the White House version, the President is quoted as telling then-White House counsel John Dean 34 on March 1, 1972, that it was too late to exercise the option of telling all.

"The hangout road's going to have to be rejected," he said in the Judiciary Committee transcript. The same portion in the White House version reads: "The hangout road (inaudible)."

The committee versions of the White House tapes—obtained from higher quality equipment than used by the White House—reveal not only omissions from the White House versions but significant discrepancies, often seeming to damage the President's impeachment defense.

They also generally convey much more of an image of a chief executive in charge than do the White House transcripts, and of a President sometimes ambivalent but apparently ultimately moving to support the continuance of the cover-up.

The references to the "cover-up plan" made by Mr. Nixon in the March 22 conversation are the only times those words are used by him in the transcripts. They are never defined but are an apparent reference to containing the Watergate scandal within the White House.

The quote in which the President said he wanted his aides to

Different View of Nixon New Presidential Transcripts Reveal More Than Expletives

By Haynes Johnson
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—When the official expurgated White House transcripts were first released two months ago, with all those expletives and personal characterizations deleted, there was a titillating quality about the language employed. Now, with the House Judiciary Committee version of some of those conversations, the truth appears pallid in comparison.

As exponents in the art of swearing, President Nixon and his aides are unimaginative.

Mr. Nixon himself frequently uses hells and damns, often is blasphemous, and is prone to speak in anatomical terms.

Mr. Nixon and his aides describe people as "bastards" and "sons of bitches." Sometimes they are "pissed off," and at other times they feel "pissed on."

As one point, Mr. Nixon says: "Well, it's such a shit-ass way to think." In describing former White House special counsel Charles Colson, he says: "Colson, who's got the brass, the balls of a brass monkey." Later, he again remarks that "Colson's got brass balls."

But by and large, Mr. Nixon's profanity is not up to the level of some "family" films, to say nothing of the more raucous ones. At times, it comes over as faintly plaintive and old-fashioned.

What has been at issue over the use of such language in the White House is not the sudden revelation that presidents occasionally utter profanities.

But Mr. Nixon on at least two occasions publicly professed to be offended by the use of profanities and coarse language. In 1960, during his first presidential campaign, he cited Harry Truman's language as an example to be avoided in the White House—and promised to do so if elected. In January, 1971, Mr. Nixon spoke about seeing the movie "Love Story." He was offended, he said, by the amount of profanity.

On the ethnic and racial slurs that are supposed to have been captured by the secret White House tape-recorders, the latest transcripts offer little illumination. Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said that the panel's transcripts have been edited "to delete irrelevant (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dow Index Hits 3 1/2-Year Low

NEW YORK, July 10 (UPI).—Stocks on Wall Street resumed their slide today as the Dow Jones industrial index dropped 10.17 to close at 782.12, the lowest since Nov. 20, 1970, when it finished at 761.50.

Market analysts suggested that the market had again succumbed to high interest rates and inflation, but declined to project a level where prices might stabilize. Story Page 7.

In Portugal Crisis

Spinola Asks Premier to Try Again

By Henry Gieger

LISBON, July 10 (NYT).—Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos, who resigned with four ministers last night, was recalled today by President Antonio de Spínola in an effort to put the civilian coalition together again.

The major components of the coalition—Communists, Socialists and centrists—all declared themselves in favor of continuing. They were faced with the alternative of military rule that could

indefinitely postpone the effort to bring full democracy to Portugal.

The Premier resigned when, after weeks of bickering and division within his government over economic and other policies, he failed to get all the powers he sought to enhance his authority and that of the chief of state. Three centrist ministers, including his deputy, Francisco de Carvalhal, and a military man close to the President, Lt. Col. Mario Figueiredo, the defense min-

ister, resigned in sympathy with him.

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Palma Carlos said he would not return unless a national election was held as soon as possible to legitimize the presidency. He also demanded immediate promulgation of a provisional constitution and the right to name his own cabinet.]

It was thought possible that Gen. Spínola, who has not yet officially accepted Mr. Palma Carlos's resignation, would ask him to try again with a reshuffled cabinet in which the centrists would return in force and the leftists would lose some of their representation. It has been the latter group that has been the most critical of government action in the social and economic field.

But among the left and center-left there was a tendency to minimize the extent of the crisis. All members have an interest in continuing as a coalition so that the political timetable established by the armed forces would go through on schedule. Next March, a constituent assembly is scheduled to be chosen in Portugal's first free election in 50 years and, following the drawing up of a new constitution, the president would be elected.

A plan to move up the presidential election to autumn to enhance Gen. Spínola's authority was not accepted by the Council of State, the highest body on constitutional matters, although it did concede to the Premier some of the powers he sought. A major one was to make members of the cabinet responsible to him rather than directly to the President.

More Bickering

The bickering the Premier has had to deal with has occurred not only among ministers but within ministerial departments. Four deputy ministers in the education field have resigned in disagreement with the minister of education, Eduardo Correia, a moderate who may be excluded from the next cabinet. Similarly, the minister of economic coordination, Vasco Vieira de Almeida, who resigned yesterday, was having trouble with nine deputy ministers in the economic field.

All those difficulties among civilians new to politics and power are said to have encouraged thinking within the armed forces that the way out would be to re-establish the military rule that was set up when the old regime was overthrown April 25 and promised to bring democracy to Portugal.

IRA Rebuffs London Plan On Internees

English Versions

English versions of the letter addressed to the French and Romanian ambassadors and a representative of the International Red Cross were also disclosed. Apparently they did not reach their addressees.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, who opened a parliamentary debate on the report, said that he had consulted Gen. Dayan and Gen. Gur in the matter. They told him that the report was identical to what the terrorists had been saying through loudspeakers, and considered the terrorists' words on the scene as more relevant than what had been written in Beirut. Gen. Dayan said that he had not actually been shown a copy of the letter.

Harry Brittain, 100, Dies; Backed Anglo-U.S. Amity

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—Sir Harry Brittain, lawyer, journalist, author, newspaper director and politician who was decorated for fostering British-American relations, died yesterday. He was 100 years old.

In 1955 he was awarded the silver medal of merit by the French Republic of Philadelphia. "For his lifelong services to Anglo-American fellowship and understanding." For his work for good relations with Canada he was made an honorary life member of the Canadian Legion in 1968. He was a founder and honorary life member of the Association of American Correspondents in Britain, and a founder of the Anglo-American Pilgrims' Society.

G. Ribemont Desaignes

PARIS, July 10 (UPI).—Georges Ribemont-Dessaignes, 90, considered as the last living poet of the Dada movement, died yesterday at his home at Saint-Jeannet, in southern France.

He was one of the early adherents to the anti-conformist artistic movement formed during World War I that assailed accepted artistic forms as absurd and deliberately chose a meaningless title for its movement.

Willy Eisenschitz

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—Willy Eisenschitz, 85, an Austrian-born French landscape painter, died Monday. Mr. Eisenschitz, whose landscapes were acquired by several French museums, settled in Paris in 1912 and was married to the French painter Claire Bertrand.

Pope Paul during an appearance after canceling his usual Wednesday audience.

Pope Cancels Audience Because of Pain in Knee

VATICAN CITY, July 10 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, 71, for the third time this year, canceled his weekly public audience today because of the recurrence of a painful knee ailment.

Vatican sources said the 75-year-old Pontiff was advised by his doctors to get some rest. But he appeared at the window of his apartment unaided, his voice weaker than usual, to bless

the crowd in St. Peter's Square below.

"You must excuse me. I am suffering more pain," the Pontiff told the throng. He said the ailment limited his movement, but he wanted to give his usual blessing.

The Vatican said the Pope was suffering from arthritis of his right knee, the first official acknowledgment that he was suffering from the ailment. Arthritis is defined as a disease of the joints similar to arthritis.

Spokesman Federico Alessandrini said that arthritis had attacked the knee some time ago, and that the ailment flared up last night.

March the Pope developed influenza and three weeks later suffered a recurrence of the flu. On the advice of his doctors he pared down his Easter-week activities but has since resumed his usual heavy schedule.

Dayan, Gur Role Noted

Communication Lack Cited in Maalot Raid

JERUSALEM, July 10 (NYT).—Israeli officials who received copies of letters from Arab gunmen holding 65 Israeli hostages in a school in Maalot on May 14 did not forward them to the government in Jerusalem, a commission of inquiry reported today.

The commission, which took decisions in the matter on the basis of incomplete and inaccurate information, it was stated, The drama of Maalot, an immigrant town, ended when Israeli forces stormed the school to free the hostages. Twenty children were killed or mortally injured and dozens maimed by gunfire and grenade explosions before the Arab gunmen were killed.

A censored version of the report was circulated in the Knesset (parliament) today. It noted that Moshe Dayan, then defense minister, and Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the chief of staff, had been on the scene in Maalot and had been told by subordinates that the plot was a copy of a Hebrew letter the gunmen had sent with two hostages they had released.

Gen. Dayan had recommended in the morning that his forces

Apparently Portable Missiles

Arafat Says Syria Is Sending 'Sophisticated' Arms to PLO

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, July 10 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat was quoted by a Beirut newspaper today as declaring that Syria has shipped "sophisticated weapons" to the guerrillas in Lebanon in recent weeks and will continue to send arms to them.

The report in Al Yom, a leftist pro-Palestinian daily, said that Mr. Arafat also told a recent meeting of an Arab support front here that Israel possesses five atomic bombs as large as that dropped on Hiroshima, Israel maintains it has no nuclear weapons.

Mr. Arafat's mention of weapons coming from Syria apparently referred to stepped-up shipments of portable Strella surface-to-air missiles, Palestinian sources said. The Syrian move conflicts with Lebanon's demands at the Arab Defense Council meeting in Cairo last week that military equipment for defense of Lebanese territory be routed through the Lebanese armed forces.

Mr. Arafat chaired a meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization's new executive committee and gave it details of an intensifying Arab campaign to reconcile the guerrillas and King Hussein of Jordan, according to Palestinian sources.

Egypt and Syria want a united Palestinian-Jordanian strategy at the next round of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and are pressing both sides to overcome the bitterness left by the 1970 fighting in Jordan. Mr. Arafat is reported by associates to be urging a more flexible approach to King Hussein, but more extremist groups are opposing the reconciliation bid and any Palestinian participation at Geneva.

In another development, Lebanese security sources said that Palestinian working for Ahmed Jabr's General Command group, an extremist offshoot of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were responsible for the kidnapping last week of an Arab editor Michel Abou Jaoudé in Beirut.

Moscow Postpones Talks With Egyptians

CAIRO, July 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has asked for postponement of the Egyptian-Soviet ministerial talks scheduled for Monday until October, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced today.

He said President Anwar Sadat had received an urgent message from Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev requesting the postponement.

United Press International.

Turkey Rejects Greek Protest on Aegean Oil Hunt

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey has rejected a Greek note protesting its seismic survey for oil on the Aegean seabed, a government spokesman said today.

He said Karaman Gurin, Turkey's ambassador to Athens, handed the Greek Foreign Ministry a reply to the Greek note of June 15.

"Turkey has conducted scientific research on what it considers its own continental shelf according to international law," the spokesman quoted the reply as saying.

The Greek note said the area where the Turkish Navy vessel Candarli carried out seismic surveys last month comprises the territorial waters of Greek islands dotting the Aegean Sea. Turkey says the area is part of its own continental shelf.

Both nations have demonstrated recently carried out naval maneuvers in the area. Turkey recently agreed to collaborate with Turkey's National Petroleum Co. in the search for oil in the Aegean and Black Seas.

Turkey Rejects Greek Protest on Aegean Oil Hunt

Turkey Rejects Greek Protest on Aegean Oil Hunt

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey has rejected a Greek note protesting its seismic survey for oil on the Aegean seabed, a government spokesman said today.

He said Karaman Gurin, Turkey's ambassador to Athens, handed the Greek Foreign Ministry a reply to the Greek note of June 15.

"Turkey has conducted scientific research on what it considers its own continental shelf according to international law," the spokesman quoted the reply as saying.

The Greek note said the area where the Turkish Navy vessel Candarli carried out seismic surveys last month comprises the territorial waters of Greek islands dotting the Aegean Sea. Turkey says the area is part of its own continental shelf.

Both nations have demonstrated recently carried out naval maneuvers in the area. Turkey recently agreed to collaborate with Turkey's National Petroleum Co. in the search for oil in the Aegean and Black Seas.

In another development, Lebanese security sources said that Palestinian working for Ahmed Jabr's General Command group, an extremist offshoot of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were responsible for the kidnapping last week of an Arab editor Michel Abou Jaoudé in Beirut.

Mr. Arafat chaired a meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization's new executive committee and gave it details of an intensifying Arab campaign to reconcile the guerrillas and King Hussein of Jordan, according to Palestinian sources.

Egypt and Syria want a united Palestinian-Jordanian strategy at the next round of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and are pressing both sides to overcome the bitterness left by the 1970 fighting in Jordan. Mr. Arafat is reported by associates to be urging a more flexible approach to King Hussein, but more extremist groups are opposing the reconciliation bid and any Palestinian participation at Geneva.

In another development, Lebanese security sources said that Palestinian working for Ahmed Jabr's General Command group, an extremist offshoot of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were responsible for the kidnapping last week of an Arab editor Michel Abou Jaoudé in Beirut.

Differ From White House Version

Nixon Is Linked to Cover-Up In House Inquiry Transcripts

(Continued from Page 1)

thing they could to impede and obstruct the investigation."

For all the discrepancies in the Judiciary Committee and White House versions, both depict a President frequently contradictory in his discussion of Watergate options. For example, immediately after he had instructed Mr. Mitchell, Dean and Mr. Haldeman to "stonewall it" in the March 22 conversation, the President said:

"On the other hand, uh, uh, I would prefer, as I said to you that we do it the other way. And I would particularly prefer to do it that other way if it's going to come out that way anyhow."

The "other way" apparently is a reference to what was known in the White House as the policy of "limited hangout," a reference to making some facts about the scandal available through the Senate Watergate committee.

However, nine days earlier, on March 13, the Judiciary Committee version of a Nixon-Dean conversation shows that the President already had rejected what he called "the hangout road."

"Well, what about the hangout thing?" he asked Dean. "Uh, it is too late to, frankly, go the hangout road? Yes, it is." In the White House version, the last phrase, "Yes, it is," is omitted.

Hangout Road?

When Dean responded, "I think it is," the President in the Judiciary version said: "The hangout road's going to have to be rejected. I agree, I understand, it was rejected." The White House version omitted all but "the hangout road's going to have to be rejected."

The House committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said the transcripts were "nearly the same" in both versions, but the committee released a 131-page comparison of the conflicting passages.

The release of the transcripts by the committee was sharply attacked by White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler as a "hypocritical PR campaign" against President Nixon.

"They have chosen the public relations route which will focus the news media only on one section of the tapes," Mr. Ziegler said. "They should release the full body of evidence all together, all at once and not in piecemeal fashion."

The committee may do just that later this week when several thousand pages of evidence are expected to be released.

Some of the presidential conversations follow, with the differences between the Judiciary Committee and White House versions.

"Reasonable Time"

In both the Judiciary panel and White House versions, the President said he was "reasonable" in releasing the tapes.

Dean asked Dean whether the Watergate defendants expected to get clemency in a "reasonable time." In the White House version, Dean did not respond. In the Judiciary version, Dean said, "I think they do."

According to the Judiciary Committee version of the March 13 conversation, the President was told that a Haldeman aide, Gordon Strachan, had only one of the Watergate incident but was going to testify to the contrary.

Dialogue between Mr. Nixon and Dean to the effect that Strachan knew about Watergate was in the White House version, but the phrase "Bob knew" presumably referring to Mr. Haldeman, was not. In both versions, however, the President added that "the matter is being handled."

Dean went on to say in both versions that Strachan "was judicious in what he relayed... but Strachan is as tough as nails."

Then, according to the Judiciary panel version only, the President asked: "What'll he say? Just go in and say he didn't know?"

Dean, in the Judiciary version, replied: "He'll go in and say what he said. I don't know anything about what you are talking about." In the White House version, it reads: "He can go in and say what he said."

On the morning of March 21, 1973, the President and Dean,

later joined by Mr. Haldeman, spoke of the growing dimensions of the Watergate scandal and conspirator Howard Hunt. Mr. "blackmail" demands for \$120,000. A Watergate grand jury has charged that this meeting was one of the acts in furtherance of the cover-up conspiracy.

When Mr. Nixon said in the White House version that "you are going to keep under control is Hunt," the statement ended with a question mark. The question mark is not present in the Judiciary Committee version, where Dean replies, speaking about Hunt: "He knows so much."

The President responds: "About a lot of things."

In the White House transcript, Mr. Nixon, speaking privately about giving money to Hunt said: "But at the moment, don't you agree it is better to get the Hunt thing that's where that?"

In the Judiciary panel version, the President said without evident ambiguity: "But at the moment, don't you agree that you'd better get the Hunt thing? I mean that's what it is, at the moment."

The Judiciary panel version has Mr. Nixon saying to Dean about Hunt: "World you agree that that's a buy time thing? You better damn well get that done fast."

In the White House version, "buy time thing" becomes "the prime thing."

New Light Cast on Nixon Conversations

(Continued from Page 1)

material which was considered to be defamatory, degrading or embarrassing.

What remains is only a trace of racial or ethnic remarks. For instance, on Feb. 28, 1973, Mr. Nixon and former counsel John Dean discussed about the sentencing of criminals in connection with Watergate. The prospect of stiff sentences from U.S. District Judge John Sirica for the original seven Watergate defendants comes up.

"He's trying to work on them to break them, is he?" the President asks.

"Then, moments later, Mr. Nixon remarks:

"The point is, the uh—that sort of thing is just ridiculous. One of these, one of these blacks, you know, goes in here and holds up a gun, and, uh, they give him two years and then probation after—six months."

Less Robust

The actual explosives turn out to be less robust than anticipated by the prudent-minded. The peculiar White House terminology—the "hangout" routes and roads, the "bullet-biting," the "stroking" of "recalcitrant witnesses" and the complicated scenarios—sprinkled through the conversations, remains familiar.

But what does emerge from reading the committee transcripts is a different portrait of President Nixon. In the earlier, White House-edited version, the President often seemed indecisive, confused and unsure. He was, it appeared, then not always in charge of those critical conversations. The deleting of key phrases or sentences also at times altered the meaning of the knowledge about significant passages.

It is the omission of words, phrases, sentences, even whole paragraphs, that alters the sense of vital conversations. The effect is of disjointed remarks and often ambiguous discussions.

Now he comes over as far more in command. He is more assertive, more "tough" and much more confident. The conversations are far more coherent and decisive.

And the omitted passages of polite, acceptable, English could well turn out to be more important to Mr. Nixon's fate than the explosive that were deleted.

Nixon Testifies He Approved Plumbers, But Not Break-In

(Continued from Page 1)

regarding Daniel Ellsberg or his psychological state. From his psychiatric Mr. F. ... in the final question.

"I had no ... knowledge," Mr. Kissinger replied.

Ordered to Appear

The secretary, who was on the stand only 90 seconds, was ordered by Judge Gue to appear today after Mr. Fries sought to subpoena his testimony in an effort to shake the credibility of Mr. Young, a key prosecution witness.

Mr. Young had worked in the White House separately for both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ehrlichman.

A Central Intelligence Agency official previously had testified that Mr. Young told him in August, 1971, that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ehrlichman both had asked the CIA to prepare a psychological analysis of Mr. Ellsberg. At that time, Mr. Kissinger was the President's national security affairs adviser.

Before Mr. Kissinger's ap-

12 Die in Mexico Storm

MEXICO CITY, July 10 (Reuters).—At least 12 people were killed when a tornado struck the town of La Ribera, 260 miles northeast of here yesterday, Red Cross officials said.

SOYUZ CREW IS WELL

MOSCOW, July 10 (UPI).—A Soviet cosmonaut said today that the Soyuz 24 cosmonauts in their sixth day aboard the Soyuz-2 space station are in excellent condition.

St. Clair Hints President May Defy It

Nixon Keeps Options Open on Court

By Lesley Gelber

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—President Nixon's chief defense lawyer, James St. Clair, said today that he did not know whether the President would ask the Supreme Court to order a review of subpoenaed White House tapes.

St. Clair made it clear the President was at least keeping open the option of defying the court.

He also made clear what the President's explanation would be if he defied the court: the "White House interest."

Speaking to reporters at the Supreme Court's chambers, St. Clair's lawyer remarked that it did take some time, perhaps months, to process the tapes.

It would require some time, he went on, "if the President is asked to go to the court and answer it in the public interest to do so."

The question, he added, "has yet been decided."

St. Clair, who had declined



James St. Clair

to even discuss the matter for months, hinted Monday to the court itself—that the President might not consider himself completely bound by a high court ruling.

But yesterday he was more ex-

plained. As a result, he raised the prospect of a constitutional collision that would be unprecedented in the nation's history. For although at least one former President—Franklin Roosevelt—is known to have considered defying the Supreme Court, no president, as far as is known, has ever actually done so.

Defiance of the Supreme Court would undoubtedly be considered a ground for impeachment, by many in Congress.

The President's possible response to a Supreme Court ruling against him has been a matter of speculation for months.

Last fall, when the Watergate prosecution was pursuing its first subpoena against Mr. Nixon, calling for tapes of nine Watergate-related conversations, the White House had a standard response: The President would comply with a "definitive" court ruling.

Appeals Court Decision

White House spokesmen would never expand upon that statement. But in October, after the U.S. Court of Appeals had ordered Mr. Nixon to comply with that initial prosecution subpoena, the President ultimately did announce that he would comply with the court's ruling rather than appeal it.

He made the announcement through one of his lawyers, Charles Wright, who asserted, "This President does not defy the law."

When the Watergate prosecution issued the subpoena that is now before the Supreme Court, calling for tapes and records of 64 conversations, the White House was asked again whether the President would abide by a court ruling.

Neither Mr. Nixon's lawyers nor his spokesmen would answer, nor would they explain their refusal to answer.

Some observers interpreted the refusal as a sign of defiance. Another common interpretation was that the President was simply buying time.

When Mr. St. Clair appeared before the Supreme Court Monday, he still seemed reluctant to reveal how the President might respond to the court.

He was asked at one point whether he was "still leaving it up to this court to decide it."

"Yes, in a sense," he responded. "In what sense?" he was asked.

"Constitutional Duties"

"In the sense that this court has the obligation to determine the law," Mr. St. Clair replied. "The President also has an obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

A few questions later, he remarked, "This is being submitted to this court for its guidance and judgment with respect to the law."

The justices did not press him on the point, and as a result, he did not say just what he meant by the President's "obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

Yesterday a reporter, after hearing Mr. St. Clair's estimate that it might take two months to process the tapes, asked whether the lawyer was implying that Mr. Nixon had now decided to comply with the court should it rule against him.

No, Mr. St. Clair said, he had not intended to imply that at all.

"I really don't know," he said.

Expectations on Decision

The general expectation here is that the court will decide against Mr. Nixon, at least on the subpoena issue, if not on the second question, of whether the Watergate grand jury was empowered to name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

The other potential confrontation between a president and the court came in 1955, when the court was considering the "gold case," a complicated lawsuit involving the abrogation of the promise to pay gold to bondholders.

President Roosevelt, having expected an adverse decision, had prepared what the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. terms "a dissent of his own in the shape of a set of proclamations and orders nullifying an adverse Supreme Court decision." Roosevelt had prepared a radio speech to the nation to advise them of his action. But by a 5-to-4 vote, the court made the speech unnecessary.

Tighter Control Over Press, TV Urged in Britain

LONDON, July 10 (UPI).—A committee of the governing Labour party today recommended government economic intervention in the press and full nationalization of television and radio.

The committee recommended abolition of the British Broadcasting Corp., scrapping of commercial television and radio and centralization of all broadcasting in a public broadcasting commission.

This group would "take ultimate responsibility for administering all public policy decisions about broadcasting and would watch over program planning."

A second group, called the communications council, would constantly review the operation of newspapers, television, radio and movies.



GREETED BY WIFE—Nancy Kissinger welcoming Henry at a military airport on his return from European tour.

Nixon and Kissinger Report On Summit to Congressmen

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).

President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger briefed Democratic and Republican congressional leaders today on the Moscow summit meeting and the present status of détente.

After the two-hour closed session, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana told newsmen that the President and Mr. Kissinger were "very pleased with the results of the summit."

He added: "So am I."

A reporter asked whether the President had discussed his promises to provide nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel for peaceful use, and Sen. Mansfield said it "never came up—we didn't have time."

Mr. Kissinger, who returned last night from a post-summit tour of Western European capitals, reported on the status of the Atlantic alliance. Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said afterward that U.S.-European relations "are better than they have been in a decade."

Some critics have said the summit meeting between Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev really had accomplished little because the President was weakened by the Watergate scandal and the need to build up his popularity at home without making major concessions in Moscow.

However, such criticism was not reflected in the comments from some of the 21 legislators who attended this morning's briefing.

Vermont's Sen. George Aiken, dean of Senate Republicans and a veteran member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he found the report—which covered both the Moscow meeting and Mr. Nixon's Middle East trip—"interesting and satisfactory."

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said while he looked for no U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit nuclear offensive weapons "any time soon," the President and Mr. Kissinger gave a better explanation of "why we couldn't get anything" at the Moscow summit than any he had heard before. He would not elaborate.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., said the President admitted that some agreements he signed in Moscow were "rather minuscule" but they all contributed to an "easing of the atmosphere."

Sen. Scott said the President called his trip "most useful" and had again expressed the hope Congress will approve his proposed trade bill, which among other things would give trade concessions to Moscow. That provision faces strong opposition in the Senate.

Meeting of Defense Chiefs Weighed in U.S., Soviet Union

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The possibility of an unprecedented meeting between Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko is under discussion in the Pentagon.

Government sources stress that neither country has actually extended an official invitation to have the two top defense officials meet.

But reliable reports from Moscow during the recent U.S.-Soviet summit meeting indicate that some Soviet officials have privately expressed interest in a visit from Mr. Schlesinger. It is known that in the Pentagon, the prospect for such a visit is also viewed with considerable interest.

Defense Department sources confirm that the potential advantages and disadvantages of such a meeting are now being weighed informally by Mr. Schlesinger's advisers, and the earlier plans for a meeting once made by former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, are being kept up to date.

If a Schlesinger-Grechko meeting is arranged, it is expected to come only after one or two meetings between senior U.S. and Soviet military commanders are held as a means to get the process of high-level military contacts moving between the two superpowers.

Preliminary Meetings

This could involve meetings, for example, between the rival fleet commanders in the Mediterranean, or army commanders in Europe. Alternative sources say arrangements for at least one such meeting are already being discussed between the two countries.

The revived interest in a meeting of the two top defense officials stems from the still deadlocked U.S.-Soviet negotiations to reach new agreements on limiting offensive nuclear weapons.

Both Mr. Schlesinger and Marshal Grechko have strong views of what would constitute an acceptable new arms deal for their respective countries, and both have become sharply identified with the most cautious, military-oriented view.

After the Moscow summit meeting, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev suggested, without elab-

Year's Sales Of U.S. Arms At \$8.5 Billion

100 % Increase Cited; Most to Mideast, Iran

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The United States sold some \$8.5 billion in arms for the fiscal year that ended last month, almost double the arms sales for the previous fiscal year and almost \$2 billion more than all the arms sold or given away by all nations in 1971, according to Pentagon estimates.

The bulk of U.S. arms sales, some \$7 billion, went to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. This total does not include the \$1.5 billion in arms provided free of charge to Israel plus several million dollars in arms grants to Jordan and Lebanon.

While the United States remains the world's leading arms supplier, other nations are also selling more.

Pentagon estimates for arms sales in 1973 show the Soviet Union with over \$2 billion, its East European allies with over \$500 million and U.S. allies with over \$2 billion. French official sources have said French arms sales in 1973 amounted to \$1.5 billion. These figures are all expected to be higher for 1974, but official estimates are not yet available.

Sales by Russia

Soviet arms sales—Moscow does not provide free arms—went mostly to nations in the Middle East such as Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Arms control experts in the government estimate that worldwide arms sales in the 1970s thus far have about equaled total arms sales for all of the 1960s, even discounting for inflation.

The goal of the U.S. program, according to government sources, has been to pile up balance-of-payments dollars at least as fast as to meet defense and diplomatic requirements.

The increase in U.S. arms sales, Pentagon and State Department officials said, has taken place without a policy review of the program and with decisions on specific contracts made on an ad hoc basis.

By law, Congress has authority only over arms sales covered by Defense Department sales credits and credit guarantees, about 15 per cent of the total. Congress has no voice and little knowledge of 85 percent of the effort involving Pentagon-sponsored cash sales and commercial sales.

\$4 Billion for Iran

U.S. sales included over \$4 billion for Iran, over \$1 billion for Israel and around \$700 million for Saudi Arabia. Sales to the area included modern aircraft, the F-4, F-5 and F-14, plus helicopters and various types of missiles.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger recently described the sales program in the Middle East as an attempt to "strengthen deterrence and promote peaceful negotiations by helping our friends and allies to maintain adequate defense forces of their own."

He added the need to match Soviet arms sales and to maintain "continuing access" to oil.

Price of Oil

Other officials speak of the program in the Middle East more in terms of maintaining the American arms industry and labor market and earning balance-of-payment dollars against the new high deficits created by the current price of oil.

Projected sales for the current fiscal year, according to Pentagon estimates, are \$850 million in Pentagon credit sales and guarantees of private sales, \$5.5 billion in Pentagon-sponsored cash sales, and about \$815 million in private commercial sales, for a total of nearly \$6.8 billion.

The U.S. arms are sold by thousands of civilian and military attaches and advisers. They sell prospective customers what is available and find out what the customers want. At the center of this network is the Defense Security Assistance Agency in the Pentagon.

Mrs. King Case Indictments Made

ATLANTA, July 10 (AP).—Marcus Chenault was indicted yesterday on two murder charges in the shooting deaths at Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. and Deacon Edward Boykin.

A Fulton County grand jury also indicted the 23-year-old former Ohio State University student on one count of aggravated assault in the wounding of another person, one count of carrying a pistol without a license and one count of carrying a concealed weapon.

The indictments were made after Superior Court Judge Sam Phillips McKenzie ordered Chenault to undergo psychiatric examinations to determine whether he is mentally competent to stand trial.

Documentary Evidence

MANCHESTER, July 10 (UPI).—Three youths swiftly changed their innocent pleas to guilty yesterday when the prosecution presented in evidence a film shot by a passerby showing the trio breaking into a Manchester movie house, Magistrate Leonard Nuttall fined the youths £20 each.



DOG (?) DAYS ALREADY?—Someone, perhaps the photographer, gave this New York City zoo gorilla an ice cream cone Tuesday when the temperature was 95 degrees F. (35 C.), the hottest of the year.

Saigon Commandos Blow Up Hanoi's Oil Pipeline to South

SAIGON, July 10 (UPI).

Army commandos raided Communist strongholds deep in the jungle near the Laos border and blew up a petroleum pipeline between Hanoi and base areas in South Vietnam, military sources said today.

The daylight action yesterday severed the pipeline 290 miles north of Saigon at a point where the line crosses the Laotian sanctuary into North Vietnam, the sources said.

Officers said the pipeline runs from Hanoi into Laos, through that supposedly neutral country, and ends about 80 miles north of Saigon.

The raid should make supplies of oil and gasoline for Communist tanks and trucks harder to obtain for several weeks, officers estimated.

North Vietnam's petroleum comes from China via pipelines and from Russia and Arab nations on tankers through the port of Haiphong, military intelligence officers said.

The pipeline through Laos has been built since the official ceasefire began more than 17 months ago. Communist forces have also built a two-lane gravel road from North Vietnam down through the mountains of central South Vietnam. They are installing an anti-aircraft defense system along the road, which runs to within 199 miles of Saigon.

The Saigon government air force has regularly bombed the road and pipeline, but yesterday's commando raid was the first ground strike by trained saboteurs, according to the sources.

Military sources also said key Highway 1, the main road in South Vietnam, remained blocked for the third consecutive day 50 miles east of Saigon.

In Cambodia today government forces launched an offensive against Khmer Rouge insurgents south of Phnom Penh.

The military command reported 97 rebels killed in the push, two miles south of Takhmau, a suburb seven miles south of the capital. Government casualties were listed as seven dead and 35 wounded.

The area is considered Phnom Penh's southern defense line. North of the capital, the command said, government forces continued to expand their territory along Highway 5 following the recapture of Oudong. The government force is trying to open the highway between Phnom Penh and the rice fields in northwest Cambodia.

Sihanouk Rejects Talks

PEKING, July 10 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, titular head of the forces opposing President Lon Nol's Phnom Penh government, today rejected outright the President's offer of unconditional peace negotiations.

In a statement issued from his Peking residence, the Prince denounced the offer as a ploy of hypocritical and cynical propaganda inspired by Lon Nol's American backers.

Laos Election Predicted

VIENTIANE, July 10 (AP).—The cabinet of the three-month-old Laotian government today decided to dissolve the National Assembly, reliable sources reported.

The date of the dissolution was not disclosed, but the sources said it would be in the very near future. An election for new members of the 80-man assembly will be held within 90 days.

EEC Is Running Short of Paper

BRUSSELS, July 10 (UPI).—Common Market headquarters, frequently derided as a bureaucrats' paradise, is running short of paper. The EEC staff has received instructions from its administration to cut down on use of paper.

Usual demand for paper has been exceeded, says a memorandum sent to all EEC departments, adding that "it is necessary to make a real economizing effort in the coming months."

Stocks of white paper have been drastically reduced; only green-tinted paper will be available for routine work the next few weeks. Although the EEC is reluctant to reveal how much paper it uses each year, it is authoritatively estimated to be between 950 and 1,000 tons annually.

Gaullist Paper Closes

PARIS, July 10 (Reuters).—La Nation, the daily newspaper that has been the mouthpiece of the Gaullist party for the last 13 years, will cease publication today. Friday, it was announced today. Rising costs were blamed.

Questioned on Cover-Up

Fitchell, Before House Unit, s 'Genius at Not Recollecting'

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).

Former Attorney General John Fitchell reportedly fended for his today with House impeachment investigators.

He's trying to get the benefit of the Fifth Amendment without "ing it," commented Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., about Mr. Fitchell's testimony before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary committee.

"He doesn't recall things," said Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y., "a genius at not recollecting."

Mr. Fitchell reportedly told the committee that he did not wish to plead the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination, but rather did not want to prejudice his right to a fair trial in the Watergate cover-up case. The suit of whether questioning would be limited apparently was not resolved.

Demands Discussed

It was the cover-up that the committee wanted to know about. He panel was interested in the events of March 21, 1973, the day President Nixon, and aides discussed demands for money from Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. and also the day \$75,000 was delivered to Hunt's lawyer, William Bittman.

The cover-up indictment listed among the overt acts in the alleged conspiracy a telephone conversation between Mr. Fitchell and H.R. Haldeman, the White House staff chief at the time, at 1:30 p.m. on March 21.

But Mr. Fitchell told the committee that the telephone call

had nothing to do with Watergate or payments to Hunt. He said Mr. Haldeman called to tell him the President wanted him to come to Washington.

The Haldeman-Fitchell conversation took place shortly after a conversation Mr. Nixon had with Mr. Haldeman and John Dean 3d, the White House counsel at the time, during which the Hunt demand was discussed.

"Get It"

According to the Judiciary Committee transcript of that discussion, Mr. Nixon at one point, referring to the money for Hunt, said, "For Christ's sake, get it."

James St. Clair, the President's Watergate lawyer, has tried to establish that the \$75,000 delivered to Mr. Bittman on the evening of March 21 was arranged for in a telephone conversation before the Nixon meeting.

That conversation was between Dean and Frederick LaRue, a Nixon re-election committee official. But when LaRue testified before the committee, he was unable to say definitely what time of day he talked to Dean. He said he thought it was in the morning but that it could have been later.

LaRue subsequently talked to Mr. Fitchell, who authorized payment of the money which was described as being for attorneys' fees and living expenses.

But Mr. Fitchell reportedly told the committee his records showed he talked to LaRue on March 20, not March 21.

Mr. Fitchell is scheduled to go on trial Sept. 9 in the cover-up case.

Sen. Gurney Is Indicted in Plot Linked to Influence-Peddling

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).

A Federal grand jury today indicted Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Ar., on charges of bribery and conspiracy stemming from an effort to raise funds on exchange of influencing government housing and mortgage money.

It is the second indictment brought against the senator. In 1971, a Florida grand jury indicted him on charges that he served campaign donations and lured to report them.

The indictment today, in addition to the bribery and conspiracy charges, also accused Mr. Gurney of participating in covering up the alleged scheme, frauding the government, accepting illegal compensation and agreeing to the grand jury.

Sen. Gurney's former administrative assistant, James G. Galt, his former executive assistant, Joseph Eastman, also were indicted. So were two Florida Republican party officials and officials in the Florida House and Urban Development Department.

Party-two other persons were named as unindicted co-conspirators.

"Absolute Innocence"

In a statement, Sen. Gurney said, "I maintain my absolute innocence of any wrongdoing. I have an abiding faith in the American system of justice and firmly believe that I will be found innocent of any wrongdoing."

The specific charges against Mr. Gurney, a member of the Watergate committee, are a count of conspiracy, one count of bribery, one count of extorting unlawful compensation and four counts of making false declarations to a grand jury.

Ceausescu and Tito Shift Site of Talks

VIENNA, July 10 (Reuters).

President Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu left Bucharest for Romania's Black Sea coast yesterday to continue their talks. The Yugoslav leader who arrived in Bucharest Monday for a four-day state visit, traveled by Mr. Ceausescu aboard the Romanian leader's private aircraft, the Romanian press agency reported. They were accompanied by their premiers and foreign ministers.



Sen. Edward Gurney

He faces maximum penalties, if convicted on all counts, of 10 years in prison.

The indictment charged all six defendants with conspiring since December, 1970, to raise funds for Sen. Gurney from building contractors and developers who deal with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington.

In return for the contributions, HUD would be presumed to give favored treatment to those builders and developers in awarding contracts for government sponsored housing and mortgage insurance, the indictment asserted.

The indictment listed 115 overt acts as part of the conspiracy and said \$233,160 was paid by the unindicted co-conspirators, either to a Gurney aide or to organizations linked to the senator.

The scheme allegedly was born at a January, 1971, meeting at Sen. Gurney's home in Winter Park. At that meeting, the indictment said, Sen. Gurney, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Bastian and the two Florida party officials, Earl Crittenden and George Anderson, discussed a fund-raising operation and decided to hire Larry Williams to carry it out.

Williams pleaded guilty last February to federal charges of income tax evasion and aiding a former U.S. government housing official in accepting a bribe. He was sentenced to a year in prison.

The indictment was brought in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville and announced by the Justice Department in Washington.

St. Clair's Twists and Turns

Mr. James St. Clair's argument before the Supreme Court on President Nixon's behalf on Monday may have represented, as some would have it, an historical and therefore special moment in constitutional affairs. But, in another sense, it represented something very familiar and predictable. Mr. St. Clair was explaining to the justices the legal reasons that his client should not be compelled to produce taped evidence requested by the special prosecutor and subpoenaed by the federal District Court for use in the Watergate cover-up trial. What was familiar and predictable about this argument was that like all Mr. St. Clair's other arguments it led the listener into a maze of illogic and a thicket of non sequiturs—unless one shared the same objective that he and the President do. That objective can be generally stated as keeping Mr. Nixon unaccountable and out of harm's way, and in particular as protecting him against the reach of the impeachment process now under way in Congress.

It is in terms of this larger objective—rather than the constitutional aspects of the contest over tapes between the special prosecutor and the President—that we would like to examine Mr. St. Clair's arguments. For the common denominator of all of them seemed to be the same heads-I-win-tails-you-lose reasoning that has characterized the President's defense against impeachment all along the line. Consider the answers that have been given to those charged with rendering justice in the Watergate affair, with particular respect to Mr. Nixon's own conduct of office:

The President, we are told, is beyond the reach of the federal courts. He is vulnerable only to the impeachment proceedings of Congress. However, it just so happens, in his view, that the Congress can only impeach the President for an indictable criminal offense, of the kind ordinarily passed upon by the federal courts. How then, is anyone to judge whether he has committed an indictable offense? When a grand jury, mindful of the claims that he could not be reached by its indictment processes, named him an unindicted co-conspirator, Mr. Nixon's re-

sponse via Mr. St. Clair was that the grand jurors were not entitled even to do that. Well then, who was? Mr. Nixon's answer is: the House Judiciary Committee. But when that committee subpoenaed evidence from him that it regarded as material to its inquiry, the President declined to produce it. Instead of delivering the requested tape recordings, he published heavily edited transcripts, generally regarded to be inadmissible as evidence in any court of law. Confronted with further request for other tapes, he simply said no.

The next turn in this argument is interesting in light of Mr. Nixon's refusal to cooperate with the House investigators: Mr. St. Clair, before the Supreme Court, argued that (1) the special prosecutor and the federal judiciary in general were not the instruments of government entitled to make these requests of Mr. Nixon since he was reachable under law only by Congress, and that (2) Mr. Jaworski also should not get the tapes he sought because he might, upon getting them, somehow pass them along to the appropriate authorities on the Hill, to whom Mr. Nixon had, incidentally, already denied some of the same material. If you can follow the logic of that, you are ready for what comes next. It is Mr. St. Clair's proposition that those seeking tapes from the President should not be allowed to have them unless and until they can demonstrate with the utmost precision that the material is required for their investigatory pursuits. Under questioning from the bench, he did not explain exactly how you can be precise about the contents of a tape that you have not been allowed to hear.

We are not suggesting that there is no legal or constitutional validity to Mr. St. Clair's presentation to the court. And still less would we deny a certain brilliance in his strategy. By the very illogic of his argument—by its dazzling twists and turns—it admirably fits the all too familiar pattern of delay and denial which has for so long constituted the President's best hope and main defense against the impeachment proceedings in the House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Soviet-U.S. Park?

The communiqué that followed the recent Nixon-Brezhnev summit talks included a section on environmental protection which has received too little notice. The pronouncement was important not for its concrete proposals but because its inclusion showed renewed recognition that it will take more than arms control and diplomacy to assure man's future on this planet.

The natural areas in each country to be set aside as "biosphere reserves" are to be used for the scientific study of particular ecosystems as part of the man and biosphere program of UNESCO. The results of such research will be shared, to the end that both nations may act more soundly to protect the integrity of the planetary environment. The agreement increases the probability that not

only the United States and the Soviet Union but many more of the 65 nations that have already joined the program will set aside such research areas when their representatives meet in Washington in September.

In the Bering Sea area, American and Russian scientists already are exchanging information concerning the effects of pollution on the wildlife and habitats of their respective shores. Large, contiguous areas on both sides of the Bering Strait might well be established as an international nature preserve somewhat on the precedent of the great parks that cross the U.S.-Canadian border. Nothing could do more to assure cooperative research or demonstrate the indivisibility of the world's environment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Trudeau's Triumph

Mr. Trudeau has emerged triumphant from an election which was forced upon him by the opposition parties, and which throughout the campaign he protested was unnecessary. The Canadian electorate showed itself bored and even resentful and at the polls has decisively rebuffed those who were spilling for a fight which they imagined would dispose finally of Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau has now taken back the majority over all other parties combined which he lost in his lackluster campaign of 1972. It is of course a rather smaller majority than in the days of "Trudeaumania," but, like Mr. Pearson before him, he would at a pinch be able to get support from the diminished Social Credit faction, and he seems set for a further five years of power.

—From The Times (London).

Shifts in Britain

Mr. Mayhew's defection from the Labor to the Liberal camp in Parliament, in conjunction with the latest opinion poll from the Opinion Research Center which suggests that the principal political parties are again neck and neck, must cause Mr. Wilson concern. Of course, he will not show it in public. And he could quite properly maintain that too much attention should not be paid to a single opinion poll. He could also suggest that Mr. Mayhew has been at odds with the Labor leadership for years and doesn't matter much. It may be however—and this is what will worry Mr. Wilson—that we are beginning to see a drift of "moderate" sentiment away from the Labor party. This could hurt.

Nor would it be difficult to find reasons for such a trend. Threats of sweeping social and economic changes, which seem in no way related to what ordinary people care about, and which would benefit only militant

trade unionists, are bound to alienate many people. Mr. Mayhew may not be a major force in politics (though his honorable resignation from the Wilson government in 1966 deserves to be remembered); but the fact that a man who has devoted his political life to the Labor movement now chooses to go over to the Liberals has its significance. He does not like the ascendancy of the extreme left in conjunction with the party's dependence on the trade unions. Many other Labor supporters agree.

At the moment the Liberals seem to be benefiting from widespread feeling in favor of a national government. This feeling is understandable, if hardly rational. What we need is a government which can tackle inflation effectively, rather than just talk about it, and which can restore confidence in industry—i.e., a non-Socialist government.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Red Light for Tanaka

Although the opposition did not succeed in wresting the upper house majority clearly from the government, Japanese press comment is already speaking of a severe setback for the latter and for Tanaka personally. Uncertainties as to next year's elections to the party leadership, which carries ex officio nomination as prime minister, will now inevitably grow. In spite of Tanaka's efforts to divert attention from inflation remained the dominating theme, understandably in view of the fact that it is proceeding faster in Japan than in any other major industrial country in the world. The results of the upper house elections are thus bound to influence the future economic policy of the Tanaka cabinet, which has been served notice to improve its efficiency. In the meantime, Fukuda and the disaffected Miki are waiting critically in the wings.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

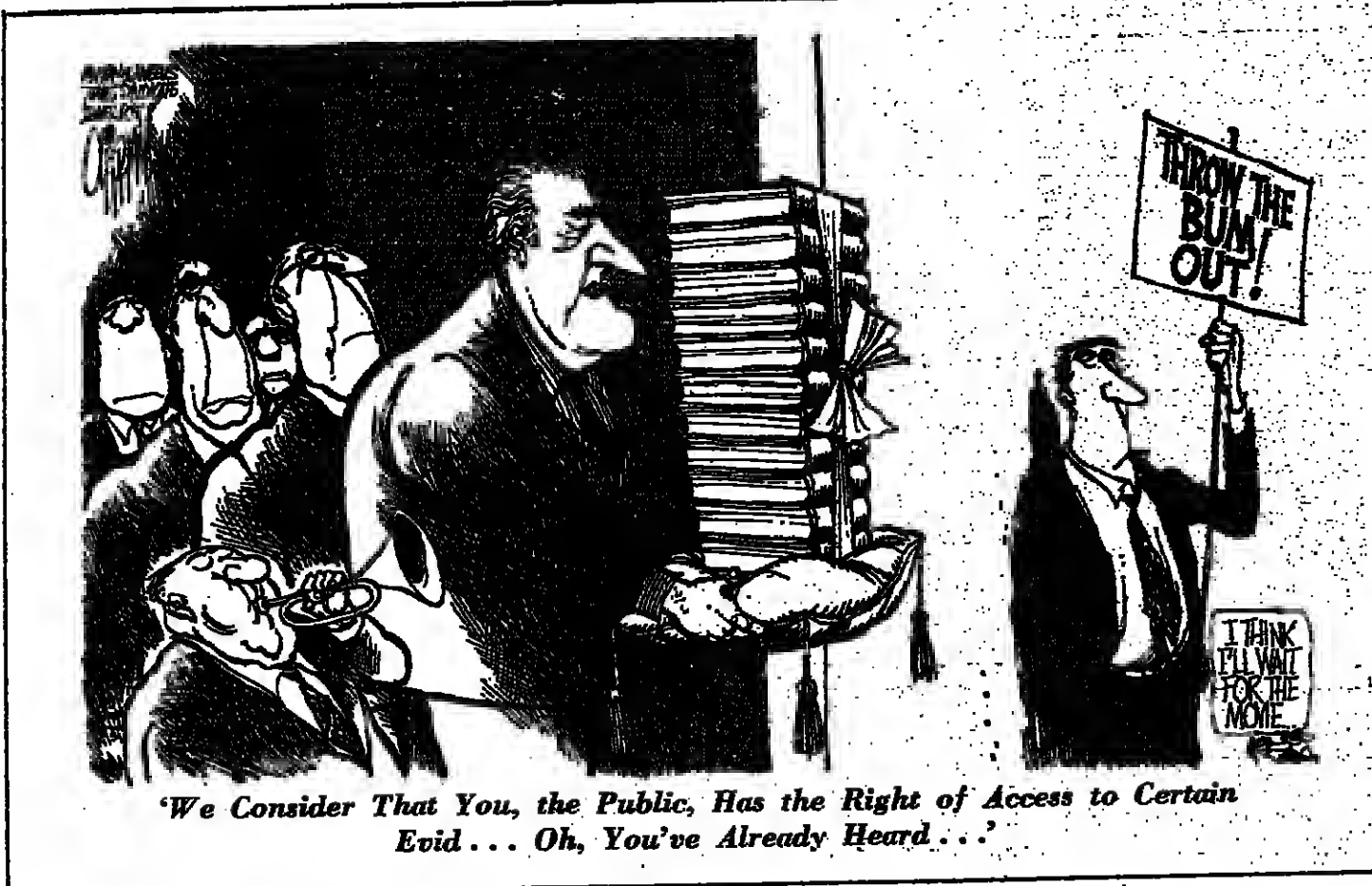
Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG—The Grand Duke Cesarevich died unexpectedly today at Abbas Touman, in the Caucasus. An official dispatch from Abbas Touman says that the Grand Duke George died in consequence of a violent and sudden hemorrhage in the throat. The late Grand Duke was the brother of the Tsar Nicholas II.

NEW YORK—The Democratic National Convention has completed its labor and Gov. Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, brother of the Great Commoner, is the man who, as vice-presidential nominee, will wage the fight for Democratic victory at the polls beside Mr. John W. Davis. The Governor is very popular in the Midwest.



An Uneasy Position for High Court

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—If the Supreme Court sustains the President's claim that he does not have to turn over the tapes, the matter to the special prosecutor, then Mr. Nixon may well be free from Watergate. If, on the other hand, the Court rules against Mr. Nixon, the impeachment is still on track.

So the Supreme Court has, in practice, become the arbiter of the case. For many reasons, it can be comfortable about this.

The impeachment process should engage the broadest political issues in the nation. Legitimacy itself, the right relation of the governed to those who rule, is at stake.

But the Supreme Court is a narrow body. Its membership is tiny. It is drawn from a particular, not to say peculiar, profession. It is not designed to be a good reflex of a democratic society.

If nothing else, leaving the impeachment issue up to the Supreme Court is to put too much up for decision by an atypical group apt to reach its verdict by a reasoning process remote from the thinking of most citizens. As Felix Frankfurter wrote in the Dennis case, "courts are not representative bodies. They are not designed to be a good reflex of a democratic society."

Already one confusion is apparent. As the central issue in the case now under consideration, the Supreme Court is deciding the right of the Watergate special prosecutor to have access to the White House tapes.

Because it is conducting an impeachment inquiry, not merely some criminal case, the House Judiciary Committee has far more tapes than the special prosecutor. But the committee's claims are going, in practice, to be decided by the arguments of the special prosecutor.

Probably not one citizen in a hundred will understand the distinction. So lurid is the confusion that the President's counsel, James St. Clair, was able to argue Monday that the House Judiciary Committee has no right to the special prosecutor's claim because that would amount to improper intervention in the impeachment.

The reason for the passing of the impeachment back to the Supreme Court is not in doubt. In line with the institutional impulse to sink for the White House, the whole Congress has tended to approach the impeachment with a hesitancy that has been Democratic leadership, especially Chairman Peter Rodino of the Judiciary Committee, have felt a primary obligation to show that they were not acting in a partisan fashion. As a result they have organized an impeachment inquiry, impartial to the point of being almost directionless.

The directionless inquiry prepared a yardstick which now has been filled by the worst kind of partisanship. In the absence of a strong case, Republicans in the Congress have been exposed to the pressure of the hard-core Nixonians in their own party. Some Democrats were tempted to make the case, which the committee leadership was not making by improper means, such as leaks.

When it finally came to asserting its supreme right to impeach the President, the Congress was nowhere. In effect, the committee abdicated its job to the Supreme Court.

If the Congress failed to live up to its responsibility, those of us in television and the press did not do much better. Except in rare cases, the impeachment proceeding was not presented to the nation as the unfolding of a significant democratic act.

Leadership in the Congress, the most important developments were, often overlooked. The public will not any more press to support the President, coming to have a jerky and confused impression of what was actually happening. Thus cases were handled as if they were with the whole thing—a feeling which further promotes willingness to leave the issue to the Supreme Court.

Thus the Supreme Court has emerged as the national arbiter, largely because of the challenge of impeachment. No doubt the court will do the right thing, now as so often in the past.

But dependence on the court shows how much Watergate has been a tragedy for all of us. And what else has been done to only disgraced the presidency by their behavior. They have dragged down the Congress and the press. It is a small consolation that so far, at least, they have not de-legitimized the courts.

© The Washington Post



Associated Press
Earl Warren handing President Johnson his commission's report into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Earl Warren, Chief Justice Of U.S. for 16 Years, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

chief justice who is, after all, but "primus inter pares" among his members. But in the case of Mr. Warren, as in that of Marshall, the designation seems justified not alone as the mere indication of a time period but as a recognition of leadership and influence.

The court over which Mr. Warren presided was an extraordinarily vigorous one, replete with powerful personalities. He was surpassed by several of its members in legal learning, in felicity of expression, in depth of judicial perception and in philosophy. As administrator of the court's affairs, however, he gave the disparate justices a measure of unity and a sure sense of the tremendous political role the court had to play in its time.

In ceremonies marking the conclusion of Mr. Warren's term as chief justice and the installation of Warren Burger as his successor, President Nixon remarked: "Sixteen years have passed since the chief justice assumed his present position. These 16 years, without doubt, will be described by historians as years of greater change than any in our history."

Black Americans were clamoring for civil rights and for economic opportunity. Migration to the cities made the disproportionately rural representation in state legislatures seem altogether inequitable, and anachronistic. Education, police authority, social institutions, media of communication, aesthetic and moral values, even religion, were all undergoing dramatic changes. The law, indeed the whole relation of the state to the individual, had to change with them. And it was over that transformation of the American community that the Warren court presided.

Mr. Warren was born in Los Angeles on March 19, 1891, the second child of a railroad worker named Mehlis Varran, brought to the United States in infancy from Norway. The name was anglicized to "Matt Warren."

Mr. Warren spent about three years in private practice after his graduation from law school and before he enlisted in the Army upon America's entry into World War I.

After his Army discharge, he obtained an appointment as a deputy in the Alameda County district attorney's office and remained a public employee until his retirement as chief justice of the United States.

Mr. Warren was elevated to the office of district attorney in 1925 and, in the course of 13 years in that post, won a reputation as a crusading prosecutor, tough but compassionate and fair.

"The only way the racketeers can get control in any community," he once said, "is by alliance with politics, and control of your public officials, your courts, your sheriff, your police chief, your district attorney and other law enforcement agencies."

Mr. Warren was a strict law-and-order man, known much more for his personal probity and prosecutorial skill than for any sociological pioneering. During Prohibition, he became a teetotaler, not out of a dislike of drinking, but out of a disciplined sense of duty. "How can I drink bootleg liquor at a party on Sunday night?" he was quoted as having asked, "and then on Monday morning send my deputies to prosecute bootleggers?"

Aligned With Right

Politically he was aligned with the right wing of the Republican party in California. He was an ardent champion of states' rights. As attorney general, he was vehement in his denunciation of Communist radicals, and as governor vociferously supported the decision after the attack of Pearl Harbor to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and put them in detention centers in the interior of the country.

He grew prodigiously in office. In 1945, during his first term as governor, he became convinced that California needed a state program of prepaid medical insurance. The California Medical Association fought it ferociously.

He undertook the reorganization of the state's antiquated department of mental hygiene, inaugurating a modernization of mental institutions which put California in the forefront in that field. He put through stringent legislation regulating lobbyists. He fought the petroleum interests to a standstill in obtaining enactment of an equitable high-

way-development bill and, in the face of bitter opposition from the private power lobby, championed the Central Valley Project for the public development of hydroelectric energy.

When Mr. Warren ran for a second term as governor of California in 1948, he did so on a record of legislation which extended enlightened and progressive help to the state's unemployed, handicapped, elderly and mentally ill. Moreover, the state was free of debt, and taxes had been cut by about 15 per cent. He won the nomination of both major parties and was re-elected the second governor to serve a second term in a century of California experience.

Mr. Warren had by then become a national figure, and certainly the outstanding Western Republican politician. Somewhat reluctantly, as a matter of party loyalty, he accepted the GOP nomination for the vice-presidency in 1948 as the running mate of Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York.

It was the only election that Mr. Warren ever lost. But he had a third term to serve in the gubernatorial mansion in Sacramento.

Serious Contender

In 1952, Mr. Warren was a serious contender for the GOP presidential nomination at a convention in which then-Gov. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert Taft, of Ohio, were considered the front-runners. The California delegation, including the state's junior senator, Richard Nixon, was pledged to the governor.

According to John Weaver, in a biography of Mr. Warren, "Nixon was suspected by the governor's political tacticians of having made a deal to deliver to the general the secondary strength he would have had to demonstrate if he had failed to get the nomination on the first ballot." The first-ballot nomination, in any case, went to Mr. Eisenhower, and the nomination for the vice-presidency went to Mr. Nixon. An enduring coolness developed between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Warren.

In the final days of his third term as governor, Mr. Warren announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. A few days after that announcement, in September, 1953, Fred Vinson, then chief justice of the United States, died. President Eisenhower promptly nominated Mr. Warren for the office, remarking that he made the choice on the basis of the governor's "integrity, honesty, middle-of-the-road philosophy."

Mr. Warren came to a court diminished in prestige and deeply divided, not alone by ideological differences, but by personal hostilities among its members. It was a measure of his qualities of leadership that he managed, from the outset of his tenure, to heal, or at least to bridge, these divisions. He won the warm regard and the respect of all his associates. The achievement contributed immeasurably to a restoration of the court's prestige and influence.

One of the great controversies of American history was brought before the court at the beginning of Mr. Warren's chief justiceship: The question of whether state-enforced segregation of Americans on the basis of race was constitutionally impermissible.

Brown v. Board of Education was decided on May 17, 1954. The opinion of the court, written by Mr. Warren, had the unanimous concurrence of his associate justices and represented one of the landmarks in American jurisprudence.

"We conclude," Mr. Warren wrote, "that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

A decade later, he wrote opinions for the court in six cases, simultaneously decided, in which the residents of half a dozen states challenged the validity of apportionment in legislatures where sparsely populated rural districts enjoyed the same representation as much more populous urban districts.

For a court divided 7 to 3, Mr. Warren held that this inequality violated the constitutional promise of equal protection. He ruled, moreover, that the requirement of population equality in election districts applied to both branches of bicameral state legislatures, rejecting any analogy between them and the national Congress, where the federal Constitution provides for equal representation

of states in the Senate, regardless of their size or population.

"Legislatures," Mr. Warren wrote, "represent people, not acres or trees. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests. The weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives."

The Warren court outraged conservative sensibilities in an additional area, the field of criminal law. During a decade or more, the court wrought a revolution in extending to defendants in state courts the protections guaranteed to them in federal courts by the Bill of Rights. Mr.

Warren's most signal contribution in this process was in regard to the admissibility of confessions. A confession, no matter how reliable, must be excluded from a criminal prosecution, he ruled, if it were obtained by coercion, threat or trickery of any sort.

"The abhorrence of society to the use of involuntary confessions," he wrote in *Spano v. New York*, decided in 1959, "does not turn alone on their inherent untrustworthiness. It also turns on the deep-rooted feeling that the police must obey the law while enforcing the law; that in the end life and liberty can be as

much endangered from illegal methods used to convict those thought to be criminals as from the actual criminals themselves."

The strongly held views of the chief justice regarding the rights of persons charged with crimes found its culmination in what was perhaps the most controversial of all his opinions, handed down in the *Miranda* case in 1966. The decision held that the police must warn any arrested person, before questioning him in connection with a crime, that he has a right to remain silent; that any statement he makes may be used against him; and that he is entitled to consult an attorney if

he cannot afford to have one himself, before or during any interrogation. Omission of any of those requirements would make a confession inadmissible.

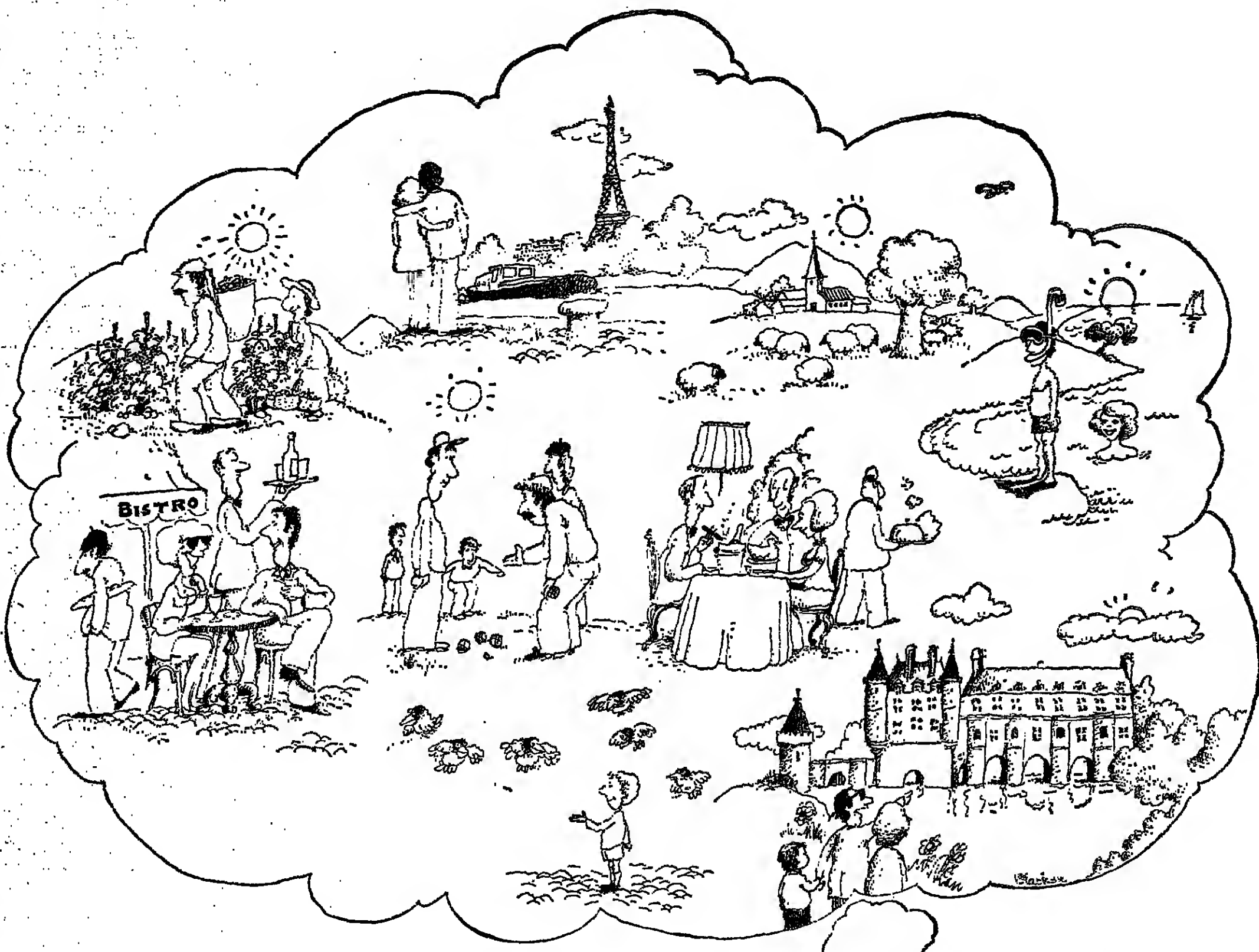
Once he joined the court, the only major interruption in his work came when President Johnson persuaded him to become chairman of the Commission to Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy. The chief justice took that assignment reluctantly. He apparently believed that a member of the court should not engage in nonjudicial activities, but had been convinced by Mr. Johnson that his personal prestige and the prestige of his office was needed to calm public fears that the investigation would be a whitewash. The report of the commission did much to quash fears that the assassination was part of a large conspiracy.

"The only reason I undertook the commission was the gravity of the situation," he recalled. "There was no way of holding a trial for Oswald [the President's assassin] was dead and the country needed to have the facts of the killing brought out. But it isn't a good thing for a justice to undertake such duties."

Although many disputed or disbelieved the commission's findings, Mr. Warren was unshaken, asserting, "No one has produced any facts that are contrary to the commission's conclusions."

The 16 months of the commission's work were "the unhappiest time of my life," he said, adding that "to review the terrible happenings of that assassination every day [was] a traumatic experience."

Alan Ruth recently retired as an editorial writer with the Washington Post. His latest book is "Prophecy With Honor—Great Dissents and Great Dissenters in the Supreme Court."



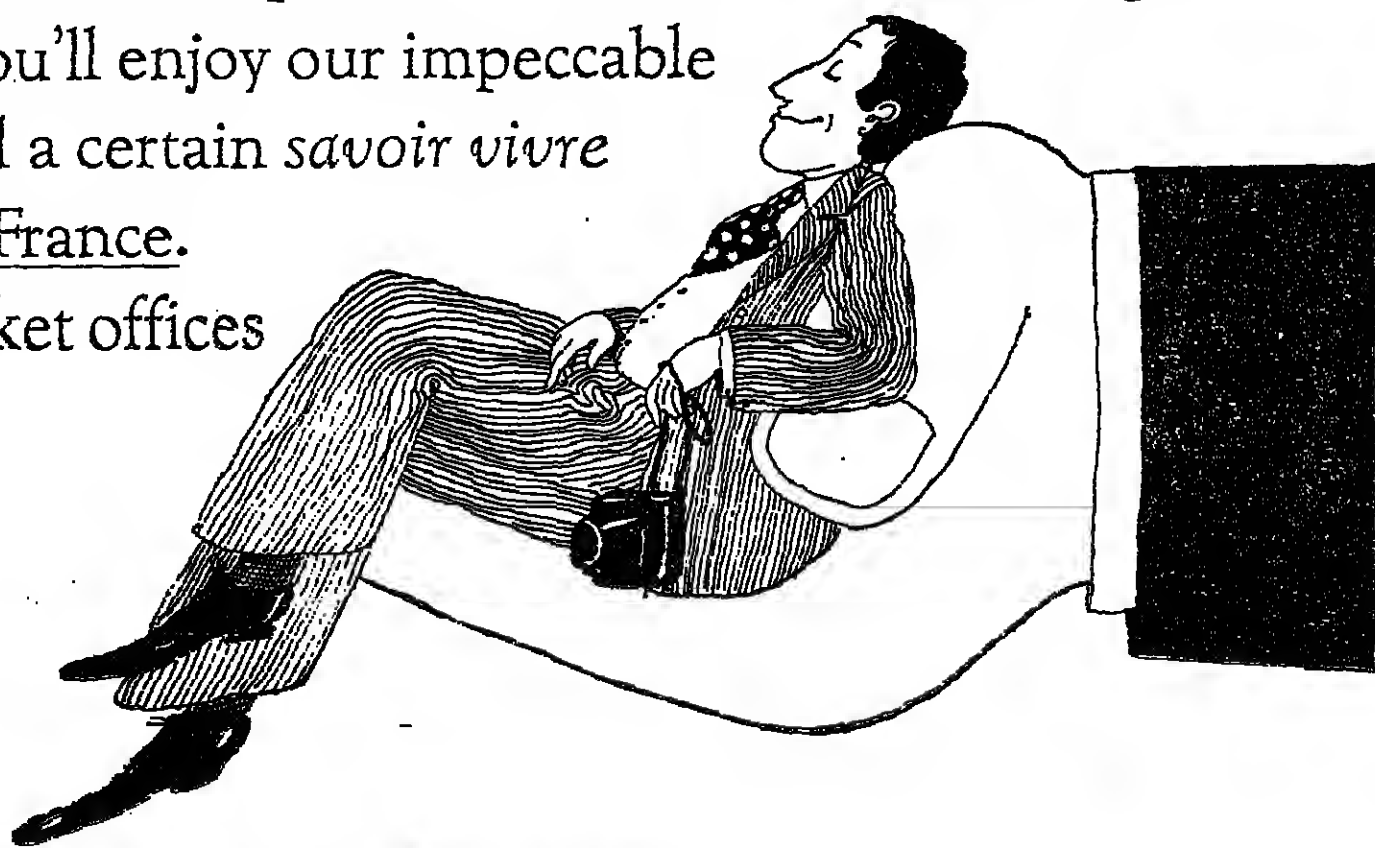
Linger a little in France when you leave France.

Vacations have a way of ending too soon. Just when you're really enjoying the great French food and atmosphere, you have to go home.

But here's a way to make the pleasure last just a little bit longer.

Fly home on Air France. You'll enjoy our impeccable service, renowned cuisine and a certain *savoir vivre* that makes Air France, Air France.

See a travel agent or our ticket offices in 45 cities all over Europe.



AIR FRANCE

We understand.

SILVER jewelry
THE BEST PLACE IN PARIS
Ring Shop
11 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS

PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS
Wanted: book manuscripts on all subjects. Expert editing, design, manufacturing and marketing—all under one roof. Completed books in 90 days. Low budget—free. Free books and literature give details. Costs, success stories. Write or phone Dept. 377.
EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.
Jericho, N.Y. 11753 516 997-9050

Why Women Become Secretaries

By Bernadine Morris
NEW YORK July 10 (NYT).—A generation ago, the woman who had to earn a living did not have much choice. If she was not enthralled by teaching or nursing, she learned stenography and typing and became a secretary.

Today, job opportunities have broadened, but women still choose secretarial work for the old reason: They are pretty sure to find a job. Starting salaries of \$10,000 are not unusual and top-flight, experienced women report earning \$20,000. Secretarial schools have more offers of jobs than they can fill, columns of listings appear in

help-wanted ads and the skilled secretary knows there is sufficient demand for her services so that she is not tied to a job she does not like.

To raise the status of secretaries, the National Secretaries Association (International) has been sponsoring an examination to set professional standards. Only about 40 per cent of the candidates pass the examination, but those who do can use CPS after their names, signifying "certified professional secretary." About 15,000 women have already taken the test.

The National Organization for Women is trying to raise management's consciousness about the role of office workers and is try-

ing to break down sex stereotypes by encouraging men to become secretaries. Some feminists believe unionization is the only sure way to improve a secretary's standing. Even the most militant say that money isn't the biggest problem; male chauvinism is.

Even without feminist attempts to raise their consciousness, successful secretaries have their share of complaints about their field. They see sexism rampant in many offices, with women still expected to set the table for luncheon meetings or go for coffee. Some object to training young men who go on to administrative positions. And many still consider much of what is said about them too much of a caricature.

Office Machine

Most secretaries who did not go to college regret it; not that they think college training would necessarily help them on the job, but they feel it improves the chance of rising to managerial levels.

Despite complaints about the dreariness of typing or being treated like an office machine, secretaries in all ranks, from beginners to executive assistants, find a good deal of satisfaction in their work.

Not everyone objects to taking care of personal matters for her boss. "He works so hard—he's here before I come in and stays after I leave—so if he needs coffee or an aspirin, I don't mind getting him some," a young secretary said.

Involvement

Some secretaries take pride in knowing what is going to happen in their company before everybody else does, even if they cannot talk about it. Some find that their inside information encompasses a much broader area.

"The feeling you are involved in something very important to the company is terribly gratifying," observed Dorothy de Borchgrave, who was in the Foreign Service for years. She met her present boss, C. Douglas Dillon, when he was U.S. ambassador to France 20 years ago and served with him during his service in the State Department and as secretary of the Treasury. Today her interest in the art world is deepening since Mr. Dillon is president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

For Elizabeth Deuble, who started work in September, there is the pleasure of learning. "I didn't know anything about leases, agreements and mergers before," said Miss Deuble, who works for a partner in a law firm. "Now I can help the new secretaries as they come in."

Miss Deuble, 22, had wanted to be a nurse, but changed her mind.



Elizabeth Deuble, secretary in New York law firm.

A guidance counselor at a college where Miss Deuble had completed two years of a liberal arts course preparatory to nursing school, suggested a secretarial course. It was during the course that she began to think about the legal field.

"There wasn't any problem getting a job—the demand is overwhelming," Miss Deuble said. "I went out on about six interviews and I could have gone on many more."

She was offered as high as \$135

a week, but took her present job for \$20 less because she liked the atmosphere. In December, she received a raise and a bonus.

"And we have a fantastic health insurance plan," she added.

Miss Deuble terms her work "satisfying, not glamorous" and plans to continue after marriage.

"I couldn't sit home watching soap operas and doing the wash," she said. "I know I could take care of the house and still do my job because I'm doing that right now for my father."

Where Architecture Counts as Much as Cooking

By Naomi Barry

HELSINKI (HTT).—The world's oldest "modern" restaurant is located on the eighth floor of a Helsinki office building. The Savoy is now a contemporary classic. It attracts architects from East and West who come for lunch or dinner but primarily to see what Alvar Aalto already had wrought nearly 40 years ago. The food is as good as any in town, which makes for a happy bonus.

Early in his career, the great Finnish architect stated his belief that environment should be a consistent conception from "culinary to town planning." Consequently he designed the interior space plus an awninged terrace for all fresco dining (Summer on the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland may be short but it is adored.) He also provided all the "architectural accessories" including the tables and chairs. To hold the flowers which were to decorate each table, Aalto created his now

famous curvilinear glass vase with vertical sides. The brass lamps with an unobtrusive frieze of cut-out at the borders were inspired by the eyelet embroidery on his mother's underwear, he once told a group of admirers.

The Menu

"This place has held up better than any other modern restaurant I know and I have been in 33 countries," said Olaf Gummerus, the busy director of Finland's Society of Crafts and Design who since 1954 has power-housed Finnish style abroad. Gummerus, known around the Baltic for such sartorial refinements as blue and white striped ties and hand-rolled handkerchiefs in his breast pocket plus another in his cuff, is also Helsinki's leading gourmet.

As a starter, he suggested his own contribution to the Savoy menu. Gravlax is a Scandinavian specialty of marinated salmon served with a mustard dill sauce. The Gummerus variation is grilled gravlax. It's not better but it is different.

Vorschnack was a favorite hors d'œuvre of Marshal Mannerheim, although it is robust enough for a whole meal. Finely ground herring, lamb, onions, and garlic are cooked in butter over low heat for several hours. This tasty opening maneuver is accompanied by boiled new potatoes feathered with sprays of dill. Vorschnack supposedly started on the Swedish island of Gotland, wandered into Poland and the Baltic States, arrived in St. Petersburg and was brought up to Finland in the mid-19th century by Russian officers. It is ideal encouragement for drinking schnapps.

We went on to a plate of Baltic herring. These are never larger than sardines. The local custom is to have half a dozen fried and half a dozen grilled.

Dining Out in Helsinki

"More schnapps feeders," said Gummerus.

Finland's forests are rich in mushrooms, of which the prize is the convoluted morel known as the black truffle of the North. A wealth of morels were served in a cream sauce; rather like Luncheon in the woodlands. Another Savoy temptation is a version of beef tartar. Rare chopped beef is topped with caviar and presented on a slice of excellent rye bread. This cost \$4.50 Finnish marks or roughly \$12.50.

The Savoy, E. Esplanadikatu 14, Helsinki. Tel.: 125-71. Average meal without caviar: \$10 to \$15. Closed Sat. and Sun.

'Mona Lisa' Held Over Two Weeks in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 10 (UPI).—Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," on view at the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, will stay there for two extra weeks, according to a French source here. The painting was originally supposed to be returned to the Louvre in Paris this week. It will be on view in Moscow until July 23.

The Da Vinci arrived June 11 from Tokyo where it was viewed by 1.5 million people. Since it went on exhibit in Moscow, on June 15, more than 100,000 have seen it, according to a Soviet source.

On the Arts Agenda

Several of the late John Cranford's ballets are featured in the programs of the Marie Curie Ballet that open the principal city's International Arts Festival. On July 13 and 14 his "Ebony Concerto," and "Eugene Onegin" are scheduled. Other works planned include John Taras's "Designs With Strings" and several excerpts from the romantic repertoire. Among the guest stars appearing in these performances are Maria Baydina, Richard Cragun, and Egon Matzon, stars of the State part Ballet under Cranford's direction.

New productions planned for the 1974-75 season at the Frankfurt Opera are Mozart's "Così fan tutte" (in German, on Sept. 7) and "The Marriage of Figaro" (Oct. 31), both conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi. Puccini's "Tosca" (Dec. 28), Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" (March 23) and Henze's "Die Meistersinger" (May 11) with the composer staging the new ballet evening is scheduled for its premiere Nov. 23, under the direction of the ballet master, Alfonso Cota.

The Openbook Festival of Lebanon opens July 11, 12 and 13 with three performances by the Harkness Ballet of New York, and continues to Aug. 31 with a program that includes the Borodin Quartet, the London Sinfonietta under David Atherton, Joan Baez, Charlie Mingus and "Le Feu d'Élie," a spectacle with a text by Louis Aragon, staged by Alain Werner, choreography by Felix Blakes, decor by André Masson, and original music by Fabrizio.

Havis Amanda is a new restaurant specializing in fish and seafood, certain of which are unique to this part of the world. The cold waters make for very fine fish.

Muskin trilli are to the Finns what scampi trilli are to the Italians and goulash trilli to the French. These babies are about two inches long, come from inland waters, and the roe is a delicate. Although its flesh is white, the muskin is a miniature cousin of the salmon. Its name in English is vendace.

The crayfish season starts on July 21. About 200,000 pounds are caught yearly in the clear inland waters of southern and central Finland. The crayfish is a summer delicacy. After you have eaten six, the muskin is to down a glass of schnapps. Four glasses of schnapps add up to an unforgettable portion of crayfish.

The Havis Amanda does a baked salmon steak named in cognac. Such are the liquor laws of Finland that the cognac used in the cooking has to be killed separately.

Havis Amanda, 23 Unioninkatu, in the center. Served until 1 a.m. Closed Sat. and Sun. Average meal: \$10 - \$15.

What they're wearing in Paris



Please rush by return mail my IHT-Shirts!

Light, denim-blue top quality cotton with burgundy printed International Herald Tribune masthead.

() Size 1, teenagers \$7
() Size 3, adults \$7
() Children to age 12 \$5

Please print. Payment will be held as per invoice. Mail. The shirt must be handwashed.

Ordered in m. check, money order or one of the following currencies: French francs, U.S. dollar, Belgian franc, Swiss franc, German mark, British sterling, Swedish krona, Danish kroner, Norwegian kroner, Dutch florin.

Name _____

Street _____

Code _____ City _____

Country _____

Send your order to: International Herald Tribune, T-Shirts, 21, Rue de

Barré, 75380 PARIS Cedex 06, France.

H. Stern
—beautiful,
beautiful
gems from
Brazil.

Aquamarines, tourmalines,
malachite, topazes—superbly set,
priced as in Rio. Around-the-
world guarantee.

PARIS

Hotels Inter-Continental,
Meredien, Grand Hotel

PARIS

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton

PARIS

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton

PARIS

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton

PARIS

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton

PARIS

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton

PARIS

**The Fabulous
Faubourg St-Honoré**
Street No. 3
MERLENDOR (2nd floor)
Ladies & Gents
for Men & Women

Cesare Tacchini
High Fashion Accessories

CHARLES JOURDAN 12
Fashion Shoes

LANVIN 15 & 22

Durer 28
Quality Shoes

Marie-Martine 50
Fashion Boutique

ROGER GALLET 62
Boutique

JEAN ÈTE 70
Watchmaker Jeweler

Co. Française de
l'Orient et la Chine 82
Gifts From China

8,000-Year-Old Towns Discovered In Northern Iraq

BAGHDAD, July 10 (Reuters).—The remains of four villages dating back 8,000 years have been uncovered in northern Iraq, according to the Iraq News Agency.

The villages are at Tel Dabwira, about 30 kilometers west of Tikrit (Al Hadra). Each of the four towns was built on the top of the other's remains, the agency said.

Other discoveries have been made in Tikrit, where an Iraqi archaeological team found relics on the walls of a temple dating back to the first and second centuries AD. The discoveries are said to shed light on Arab and Aramaic beliefs in the pre-Islamic era.

The most beautifully imaginative
jewels and objets d'art in Paris

L'ARCADE CHAUMET

Audio-visual presentations of our latest creations
at 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily
12 PLACE VENDÔME 260.32.82

K. Rejects Reactors Built by Americans

Electric Power Units
Be Made in Britain

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, July 10 (NYT).—The government announced today that it would use British technology in the development of the nation's new power program and asked that the public be informed of the decision.

A long-awaited decision, the minister rejected the use of surplus light water reactors supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corp. in the United States, though the British Central Electricity Generating Board had intended them.

Instead, the government opted for British-designed, steam generating heavy water reactors, which are yet to be proved to be as capable as the American light water reactors in commercial use. New designs will be used for the British reactors.

The government said its decision was based partly on a desire to promote British nuclear technology and on the probability that safety clearance could be gained quickly. By implication, the government questioned the safety of the American system.

Eric Varley, Secretary for Energy, told Parliament: "The government has decided against a commitment to the light water reactor, but has asked the nuclear installations inspectors to carry through to conclusion their examination of the generic safety issues."

Later, at a news conference, Mr. Varley said he did not wish to imply that the government was rejecting the American reactors. He said the government was not rejecting the American reactors, but was asking the nuclear installations inspectors to carry through to conclusion their examination of the generic safety issues.

Some technical doubts about the safety of the American reactors have previously been expressed here, although officials of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission have firmly denied that any safety problems exist.

Mr. Varley declined to estimate the cost of the nuclear program, but said it would be in the order of 100 to 150 million pounds, which are not far from the cost of the British program, which is 100 to 150 million pounds.

He said the program would begin with reactor units of 600 to 1,000 megawatts, which are not far from the capacity of the British prototype of 100 megawatts capacity. He added that not more than 4,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity would be built over the next four years.

The energy secretary said Canada had agreed to supply the heavy water that will be required for the British system, pending the construction of a heavy water plant here at some point in the future.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bonn to Guarantee Airbus

The West German government has announced guarantees of up to 1.8 billion deutsche marks for commercial production of the European Airbus and the VFW short-range jet. The government says the guarantees are intended to protect the manufacturers of the planes against any losses on shortfalls in sales. The Airbus, a large-capacity jet liner, is manufactured by Airbus Industrie, of France, owned 47.9 per cent each by Aerospatiale, of France, and Deutsche Airbus, of Germany, and 4.2 per cent by CASA of Spain. The first production model was delivered in May to Air France. The VFW 614 is manufactured by the German-Dutch VFW-Fokker group. First deliveries to customers are due in 1976.

Michelin, Goodyear Eye Joint Unit

Michelin and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. are reported to be planning construction of a joint plant in France for production of isoprene monomers, a basic product in synthetic rubber. The new unit, to be built near Le Havre, would supply C.I. du Polyisoprène Synthétique, which produces 45,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year. That company is equally owned by Michelin and Goodyear. At present, the synthetic-rubber unit is supplied isoprene monomers by Japanese producers.

Bancal Sells Shares to Rothschild

Bancal Triest Corp., holding company of the Bank of California, has approved the sale of an additional 100,000 shares of its common stock in Bancal Edmund de Rothschild at a price of \$22 a share. During the past year, Bancal has sold 400,000 shares of its common stock to Baron de Rothschild or La Compagnie Financière, a company controlled by him, at a price of \$21

a share. C.I. Financière also acquired 200,000 Bancal shares from the estate of Ralph Davies last year. Bancal says it is investing proceeds from the sale in the Bank of California, which is using the proceeds for working capital purposes.

Liquifin Loses Ronson Fight

Ronson Corp. says it has won an "overwhelming margin" in the proxy fight for control of its board membership with Liquifin of Liechtenstein, a shell company of Ligas of Italy. The proxy contest followed the unsuccessful attempt by Liquifin to take over control of Ronson through a tender offer. Ronson will hold seven seats on the board, and Liquifin will control two as a result of a vote by shareholders favoring Ronson's slate of candidates over Liquifin nominees by a 55.5 per cent to 44.5 per cent margin. Ronson nominated seven men to the board while Liquifin offered nine. Liquifin owns about 36 per cent of Ronson stock.

U.S. Firm Buys into Harrods

Scottish & Universal Investment Trust has sold 24 million shares—equal to 22 per cent control—in House of Fraser Ltd. to Carter, Hawley Hale Stores of the United States. Carter, Hawley, formerly Broadway-Hale Stores Inc., acquired the shares for \$93 million. The House of Fraser is a British retail chain that owns Harrods of London. Scottish & Universal plans to retain the remaining 3.8 million Fraser shares it owns. Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of Scottish & Universal, said he believes the U.S. firm does not intend to make an offer for the publicly-held shares of House of Fraser. Under British rules, the U.S. firm would have been obliged to make such an offer if it had acquired 30 per cent of House of Fraser.

Cost to Increase 12 to 15 Per Cent

Airlines Plan New Transatlantic Fare Rise

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—International airlines tentatively approved yesterday the fifth increase in United States-Europe air fares of the year, but cushioned the effects on some travelers by voting a new "early bird" discount plan for those who buy tickets at least 60 days before a trip.

Under the preliminary agreement adopted by airlines at a meeting in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the average cost of a ticket between this country and Europe will increase 12 to 15 per cent over current levels on Nov. 1. This will be in addition to increases averaging 20 per cent already imposed this year.

The agreement, which is subject to governmental approval and possibly minor revision by airlines, sets the price of a standard economy-class round-trip ticket between New York and London, which was \$638 last summer and \$682 this summer, at \$764 next summer.

Most special round-trip excursion plans aimed at expanding the tourist market will be raised 10 to 20 per cent over current rates.

The standard 22-to-45-day excursion, which requires travelers to be abroad at least 22 days and no more than 45, was \$532 for the New York-London round trip last summer and is currently \$413.

It would be \$509 next year, a two-year increase of 54 per cent. However, the airlines agreed to set aside a certain number of seats under the excursion plan—an average of 20 per cent on each flight—for the early bird discount. Between New York and London, for example, the round-trip fare under this plan would be \$438 next year, an increase of 5 per cent over this year's 22-to-45-day excursion. Those who buy excursion discount tickets and then cancel would lose 25 per cent.

The same round-trip ticket under this plan would cost \$313 during the slow winter season and \$339 during the in-between periods airlines call the "shoulder."

The increases were approved at a time when airlines are experiencing the worst slump in transatlantic travel since the jet age began more than 15 years ago. Summer peak-season travel is running 10 to 15 percent below last year. Higher fares, coupled with inflation at home and higher sightseeing costs abroad, are blamed by travel experts for the decrease.

The discount plan is roughly similar to a 90-days-in-advance discount plan introduced today on some transcontinental American routes and to a plan British Airways has used on some routes between Europe and certain points in the British Commonwealth for several years.

In calling the agreement tentative, the International Air Transport Association, an organization of 111 airlines that sponsored the meeting, said it was still subject to modification.

Hitachi Profit Soars by 35%

TOKYO, July 10 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest electric equipment manufacturer, today announced record consolidated sales and profit for the year ended March 31, but predicted a mild downturn in net income for the current year.

Before extraordinary items, consolidated net profit rose 35 per cent to 72.14 billion yen (\$250 million) from 53.42 billion yen the previous year.

After extraordinary items, which included mainly sales of land, net income was 79.84 billion yen.

Toshiga Sato, a company spokesman, said consolidated net income, before extraordinary items, is expected to decline about 10 per cent in the current fiscal year, mainly as a result of higher raw material and wage costs.

He noted that last year Hitachi managed to hold material cost increases to an average of between 5 and 6 per cent despite the oil crisis and rapid rise of Japan's wholesale price index. Material cost increases in 1974 are expected to average about 10 per cent, Mr. Sato said.

Hitachi's consolidated sales in the year ended March totaled a record 1,620 billion yen, up from 1,268 billion yen a year earlier. A sales goal of more than 15 per cent is expected for the current year, Mr. Sato said.

Hitachi said its 1973 results placed it third in the world among electrical equipment makers, both in terms of sales and profit. The company said General Electric Co. of the United States ranks first and Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, of the Netherlands, second. Hitachi followed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. and RCA Corp., both of the United States, the company said.

ELF Profits Soar

PARIS, July 10 (AP-DJ).—ELF Aquitaine, the French state oil concern, said today its consolidated profits more than tripled last year.

Earnings rose to 784 million francs (\$163 million) from 231 million francs in 1972. Sales increased to 12.8 billion francs from 9.4 billion francs.

Official Seeks Merger for N.Y. Bank

Tries to Get Backing
For Change in Law

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—Joseph Barr, the new chairman of the troubled Franklin National Corp., is seeking administration and congressional support for legislation that would permit an out-of-state bank to merge with Franklin.

According to some officials and legislators who talked with Mr. Barr, he told them that at least one bank in California and one in Texas have indicated an interest in merging with Franklin.

Mr. Barr reportedly has not stated that a merger is the only answer for the bank, which has suffered huge losses on foreign exchange transactions.

But he has told those he is seeing here that it would be best for the nation, as well as for Franklin and its shareholders, if the number of potential acquiring banks were as large as possible.

Exact Condition Not Known

Mr. Barr is reportedly telling officials here that no one can tell yet what the exact condition of the bank is.

Even assuming that it is not insolvent, however, he foresees a drain on the resources of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in order to put the bank in shape to continue in business as a new entity.

It is known that Franklin owes the Federal Reserve System more than \$1 billion and that it has large paper losses on its bond portfolio, although Mr. Barr has insisted that its assets are basically sound and undervalued. But any acquiring bank would presumably want to be rid of such burdens as the large debt to the Federal Reserve and this could be something that the FDIC would be asked to pay off.

Mr. Barr has emphasized the drain on the FDIC's \$6 billion in assets that is already in process as a result of the closing and merger of C. Arnholt Smith's bank in San Diego. A larger drain on the FDIC could arise if there are few applicants for a merger with Franklin, Mr. Barr is saying.

Wide Merger Market Sought
He is, therefore, urging officials and members of Congress to take action that, as he puts it, "will make the merger market as large as possible."

Specifically, he is seeking support for legislation that would permit limited exceptions to section 3-D of the Bank Holding Company Act, which prohibits holding company acquisitions across state lines unless the laws of the state of the bank that is being bought permit out-of-state acquisitions. At present, no state law permits this.

Mr. Barr is proposing that exceptions be permitted only on a case-by-case basis and only when all three of the federal bank regulatory agencies and the affected state banking officials approve.

Among the arguments he is making is that New York State law would permit the acquisition of Franklin by a European bank, and that his proposal would merely put non-New York banks in the United States on an equal footing with the Europeans.

Apparently no New York City bank has expressed an interest in acquiring Franklin, presumably because these banks have no interest in Franklin's Manhattan branches, though they might like to acquire the branches on Long Island.

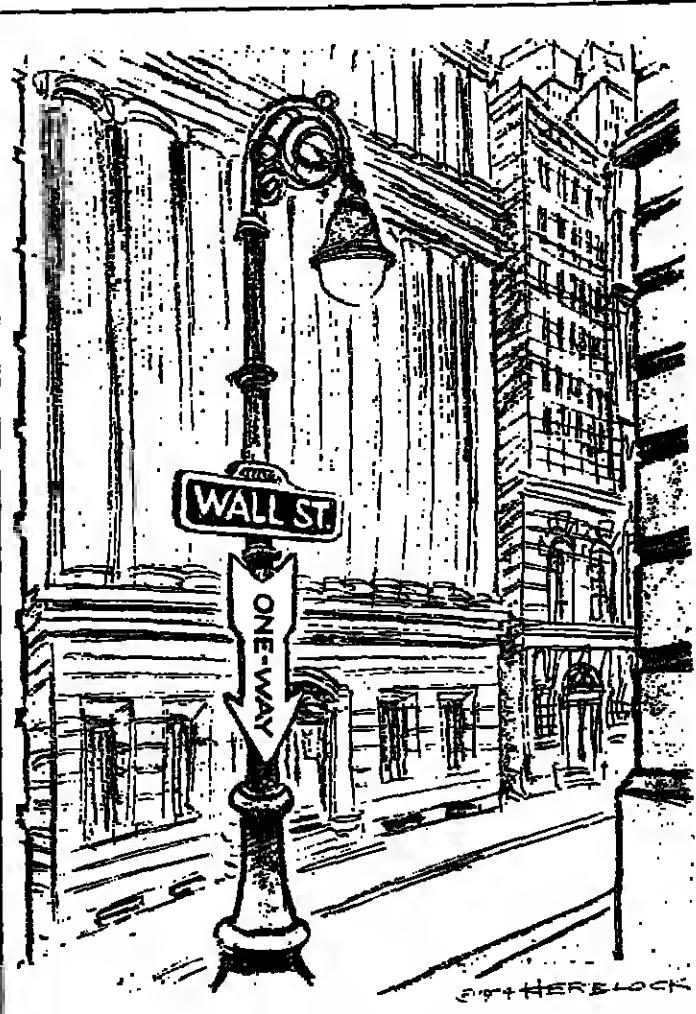
Among the officials Mr. Barr has seen here are Treasury Secretary William Simon and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed. He subsequently told members of Congress that both men encouraged him to continue with his congressional sounding, but without specifically committing themselves.

Dutch Prices Increase

THE HAGUE, July 10 (AP-DJ).—The Netherlands' consumer price index was 141.4 (1969 equals 100) in mid-June, up 0.3 per cent from mid-May and up 2.5 per cent from mid-June 1973, the government statistics office said today. The index was 140.9 last mid-May.

Israel Bank Reopens

JERUSALEM, July 10 (AP-DJ).—The Israel-British Bank reopened today. The government yesterday suspended all its business because of the bank's unstable financial condition.



Company Reports

Alkermes				Control Data Corp.			
1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	208.5	180.3	172.7	Revenue (millions)	233.3	231.3	231.3
Profit (millions)	11.02	8.01	11.02	Profit (millions)	11.86	13.62	13.62
Per Share	0.83	0.84	0.83	Per Share	0.72	0.95	0.95
First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	400.9	347.4	347.4	Revenue (millions)	532.7	438.3	438.3
Profit (millions)	24.5	16.6	24.5	Profit (millions)	26.71	32.34	32.34
Per Share	1.96	1.33	1.96	Per Share	1.63	1.98	1.98
Arlco Realty & Develop.				International Paper			
1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	217.3	182.5	182.5	Revenue (millions)	763.4	610.9	610.9
Profit (millions)	0.76	0.21	0.76	Profit (millions)	75.11	46.59	46.59
Per Share	—0.04	0.01	—0.04	Per Share	1.71	1.04	1.04
(*)-Revised.				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	422.0	354.2	354.2	Revenue (millions)	1,414.0	1,163.0	1,163.0
Profit (millions)	29.2	23.6	29.2	Profit (millions)	116.35	76.24	76.24
Per Share	1.03	0.83	1.03	Per Share	2.64	1.71	1.71
CBS				Mellon National Corp.			
1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	834.6	717.9	717.9	Revenue (millions)	415.39	412.63	412.63
Profit (millions)	50.3	40.7	50.3	Profit (millions)	41.57	41.30	41.30
Per Share	1.76	1.43	1.76	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	345.2	121.2	345.2	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	4.36	1.51	4.36	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	4.36	1.51	4.36	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	553.1	428.0	428.0	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	34.52	12.12	34.52	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	4.36	1.51	4.36	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	114.15	113.11	113.11
First Half				Per Share	11.44	11.44	11.44
Revenue (millions)	11.78	11.57	11.78	Revenue (millions)	30.73	29.43	29.43
Profit (millions)	1.15	1.51	1.15	Profit (millions)	3.13	2.58	2.58
Per Share	1.15						

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]**ISTITUTO MOBILIARE ITALIANO**

Annual Meeting - July 3rd, 1974

The Shareholders of Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) held in Rome on July 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. Silvio Berlusconi, their Annual Meeting for the approval of the Balance Sheet and their Annual Report for 1974. The Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors, in their Statement of Income and Expenses for 1974, have stated that during the period considered, the strong demand for investment by the economy and the credit policy pursued by the authorities have enabled the industrial credit institutes, including IMI, to expand their activities to an exceptional degree.

In summary, IMI received new loan applications totaling \$423 million i.e. 94% over the preceding year. It signed 150 agreements for a total of \$423 million as of March 31, 1974, amounting to \$2.46 million (83%) and as of March 31, 1974, the Institute's loans outstanding amounted to \$8.73 million.

With the year's transactions, by March 31, 1974, the total amount of outstanding loans by IMI and by its Autonomous Section for Afordtime Credit had risen by 27% to \$9,549 million.

In the sector of equity participations, which at year's end totaled \$140 million, particularly significant is the result of the 15th year of the Autonomous Section of IMI for the Maritime Credit. The loan agreements signed—both market-rate and subsidized loans—amounted to \$315 million, with a 167% increase over the record level reached in the preceding year.

In the field of mutual investment funds, the Report states that at present the two funds controlled by IMI (Fonditalia and Interfund) are managing more than \$370 million invested in securities mainly shares from the major countries of the world

As regards fund-raising activities—which during the year registered an exceptional increase—in the year IMI placed bonds totalling \$2,439 million (vs. \$845 million in the preceding year). By March 31, 1974, the amount of bonds outstanding had risen by 43% to \$7,086 million.

The year's foreign-currency borrowing transactions brought the outstanding amount of this item by March 31, 1974, to the equivalent of \$2,838 million (vs. \$1,650 million at the end of last year).

Finally, after a brief review of the current problems of industrial credit and of the developments on the capital market, the Report sets forth the figures appearing in IMI's Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditures, showing that profits after the largest fiscally permissible allocation to the Risk Fund and the usual prudential depreciations, amount to an equivalent

and the usual procedure was to pay out \$2.5 million. The Board of Directors proposed that, of this sum, \$21.3 million be allocated to the Ordinary Reserve Fund and \$4.3 million distributed to the Shareholders (being the equivalent of 8% dividend on the paid-in capital, the balance being allocated to other reserve funds or carried forward).

After the reading of the Report by the Board of Auditors, the Meeting unanimously approved the Reports of the Boards of Directors and Auditors and decided in conformity with the resolutions made by the Directors.

MARCH 31, 1974 (42nd Fiscal Year)

BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 31, 1974 (42nd Fiscal Year)
Dollar equivalents calculated at the rate of Lit. 622.35 per U.S. Dollar.

LIABILITIES		
Subscribed capital stock	.....	\$ 180,707.111
Reserve Funds	.....	429,724.714
Government allocations under Law No. 184 of March 23, 1971	.....	112,323.301
Bonds in Lire and foreign currencies	.....	7 113,701.666
Borrowings and sundry debts in Lire and foreign currencies	.....	5,623,386.934
Real estate and furniture depreciation fund.	.....	2,948,999.341
Outstanding guarantees	.....	26,550,899.94
Interest payable and rediscounts on receivable	.....	246,510,973.73
Miscellaneous items	.....	18,910,282.34
Balance of year's profits	.....	26,536,274.27
		\$ 12,777,528,154
Loan Accounts:		
Loan commitments, securities and bills held and on deposit	.....	\$ 4,264,937,066.71
Special and fiduciary operations	.....	1,869,852,774.34
		\$ 6,134,789,841.05

ASSETS	
Subscriptions receivable on capital stock	\$ 117,484.972
Securities owned	484 103.774
Liquid assets in Lire and foreign currencies	3 327.500.000
Loans in Lire and foreign currencies	6.276.502.355
Sundry credits in Lire and foreign currencies	231,785.500
Advances receivable and other operations in Lire and foreign currencies	227.309.642
Outstanding guarantees	36.550.500
Unamortised discounts	131.060.369
Interest receivable and rediscounts on payables	230.354.000
Real estate and furniture	32.112.487
Miscellaneous items	4.275.234
	<u>\$ 13,177,823.134</u>
Contra Accounts:	
Loan commitments, securities and bills held	\$ 4,564,327.069
On and deposit	1,869,858.776
Special and financial operations	
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 10,877,317.999

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AS OF MARCH 31, 1977

EXPENDITURES		
Overheads	\$	26,937.26
Taxes	"	17,771.78
Interest paid on bonds	"	362,030.83
Interest on loans	"	89,450.10
Depreciation	"	1,112.08
Allocation to the Risk Fund	"	31,842.76
	\$	548,874.93
	"	26,356.27
Balance of profits	"	774,831.23

INCOME		
Interest and sundry income ...	\$	492,825.882
Interest on current accounts and securities owned	"	32,906.871
	\$	524,732.753

Inc. And S.A. and Ltd. and GmbH — you see the key one every day in the advertising columns of the International Herald Tribune.

For this is the paper the significant Europeans read — and this is the audience significant corporate advertisers are talking to.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

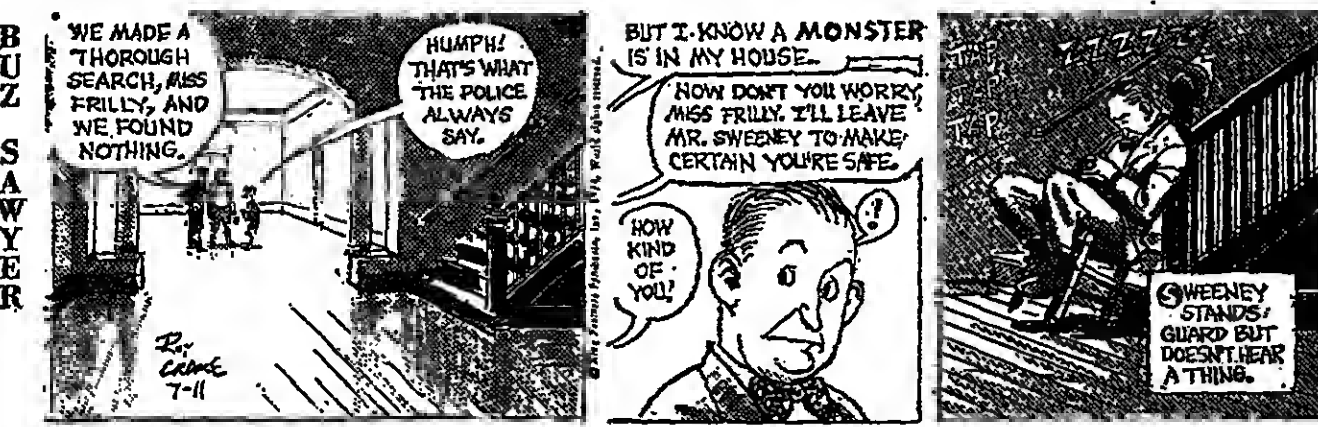
-By Will Peng

ADVERTISEMENT

17) Alexander Fund.....	\$6.36	17) Japan Growth Fund....	\$12.02
18) Am. Express Int'l Fd..	\$5.50	18) Japan Selection Fund.,	\$39.33
		19) Japan Pacific Fund....	\$12.41

B.
C.

BUZZ SAWYER



R
E
X

M
O
R
G
A
N

M.
D.



**RIP
KIRBY**



DENNIS THE MENACE



THE CAPTIVE DREAMER

By Christian de La Mazière. Translated from French by Francis Stuart. *Saturday Review/Dutton*. 271 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Ted Morgan

CHRISTIAN DE LA MAZIERE was one of the memorable figures in Marcel Ophüls's moving documentary, "The Sorrow and the Pity," one of the 7,000 Frenchmen who, for reasons as varied as their backgrounds, joined the Waffen SS to fight the Russians on the eastern front in 1941, forming the *Christenmannschaftliche Division*. This group, and their cause, was doomed, and those who survived the horrors of the eastern front returned to France to face prison terms and worse.

In "The Captive Dreamer," La Mander tells us about a certain kind of European education. We follow a young man setting out in the worst of all possible worlds, a latter-day Candide, for a look at a healthy dose of naïveté to put on an SS uniform at the end of 1944, when the war was all but over. The Russians, they ate the raw flesh of their horses and left behind the badly wounded, with a gun by their side. They had no compasses, and marched around in circles on frostbitten feet. They were down to 80, hiding in a farmhouse, when they surrendered.

over
De Maistre was 24, the son of a rich, well-known cavalry officer who had fought with the Poles against the Russians after World War I. He inherited his father's anti-Communism, unto which was grafted a sympathy for Nazism. He was one of those well-brought-up, well-educated young men through the Popular Front and the weakness and corruption that led to the 1940 defeat, put his hopes in fascism.

He spent the war years writing for a collaboration weekly, and

At this point, Le Maître Rabin was still a young man, full of luck and detachment that captured him was Polish, not Russian. The Russians would have shot him, The Poles advised him to remove his SS uniform before they turned him over for questioning to a German court. He was a young man who twice stimulated his execution. He was sent to Moscow and was prepared for a long acquaintance with a Russian jail, when he benefited from an agreement between Stalin and De Gaulle to turn over one an-

with Paris about to be liberated. He opted for the Charlemagne magazine. He estimated that he was making a third of the money of the class youths, one-third students and the final third aristocrats and adventurers. On one level, La Mazière's decision was expedient, although the punishment he was soon to face was far more severe than the possible difficulties he would have met by remaining in France. On another level, La Mazière was drawn to extreme situations. He felt a need for sacrifice, and he wanted to make it. Upon him, joining the SS, however paradoxical, it seemed at this late date, satisfied the inner man.

When he put on the black uniform with the silver double S and made his first Nazi salute, he writes, "I felt I had crossed a threshold . . . but these men fas-

Ted Morgan, formerly known as Sancho de Gramont, is the author of "The French Portrait of a People" and other books.

Best Sellers

tion in concentration camps. At the same time, he admits his anti-Semitism: "In the closed world in which I moved, they (the Jews) represented the forces of evil."

One can disagree completely with La Masiere's political stance.

—By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal from the mixed pairs of a recent recent New York tournament, many declarers were able to bring home a slam by trying for a supplementary chance.

With 11 points and a strong five-card suit, North naturally headed for slam. As this was a mixed pairs, no trump was a more appropriate choice than hearts. Four clubs was the Gerber convention, asking for aces, and the four-diamond response showed no aces or four aces on the Blackwood principle. North had no trouble in deciding that this was four aces, and closed the auction with a bid of six no-trumps.

of spades, the spade jack could be utilized, obviating the need for a club finesse.

South tried to test first, leaving the club finesse in reserve. South led a spade from the dummy, planning to play the jack but East put up the queen. This strongly suggested that East held the king, so South allowed the queen to win and later finessed in spades to bust the slam.

If East had held both black queens but not the spade king, the second-hand high play of the queen would have been a stroke of genius and would have defeated the contract.

West had no intention of leading away from a queen, so he inspected his weak suits and led the stronger one—diamonds. This gave South no help. He won in his hand, and the heart ace and finesse the last successfully. This was the normal play in the suit, and West's avoidance of a heart lead was a slight indication that he might have the queen. With weakness in both red suits he might have selected a heart lead.

Once the heart problem was solved successfully, South could count 11 tricks. A club finesse was the obvious try for the 12th, but there was a supplementary chance in spades. If East held both K-Q

NORTH
 ♠ 87
 ♥ KJ1095
 ♦ KJ8
 ♣ K83

WEST EAST

♠ 1064 ♠ KQ83
 ♥ Q863 ♥ 4
 ♦ 1065 ♦ 7432
 ♣ QJc9 ♣ 6542

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AJ52
 ♥ A72
 ♦ AQ9
 ♣ AJ7

Both sides were vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
2 N.T. Pass	4 N.T. Pass		
4 ♦ Pass	4 N.T. Pass		
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond five.

9 by Player Ties Unknown for Lead in the British Open

ST. ANNES, Eng., July 10 (AP)—An obscure club pro whose previous claim to fame was that he was once on by a rat in the rough tied for 9 by a player in the first round of the 103rd British Open golf championship.

John Morgan, 30, a Southampton pro of six years, put together a birdie in a row in a misty and posted his score before many players in the afternoon. Morgan, who had only 17, teeing off some six hours ahead, was able to match the reigning Masters champion, Jack Nicklaus, who had a 66, in the 17th hole.

Morgan, blond, good-looking and shaggy, quickly revealed his identity for all who were interested.

"I played in my first British Open in 1968, the year I turned pro," he said. "I was in the paring just behind Arnold Palmer. I was nervous. I shot a 22 in the first round."

"In the second round, I was playing the 10th hole and my ball went into the rough. I saw a furry substance and sought to remove it. As I picked it up, it bit me; it was a rat. I still have the scar."

"I was hoping that after shooting a 62 and 81, I could sneak away unnoticed. But the papers got hold of the rat incident and it put me in the headlines."

Morgan and Player had a one-stroke lead over Bobby Cole of South Africa, who credited a new putter with bringing him home at 70, and American Danby Edwards.

Three players were tied at 71—American Hubert Green, second leading money winner on the U.S. tour; Britain's Peter Cockerill, who came close in the 1973 Masters; and Irishman John O'Leary.

Miller was in a four-way tie at 72 with defending titleholder Tom Weiskopf, David Chilling, a 29-year-old rookie from Scotland, and Liang Huan Lin of Taiwan, the existing "Mr. Lu," who was runner-up in the 1971 "Trevino" at Birkdale in 1971 in the first of Trevino's two British triumphs.

Trevino will have a tough time making it three. Frustrated by the soggy old dunes course, Trevino skyrocketed to a 79.

Miller, who started with a handicap on the unique par-3 opening hole and who reeled off ten straight holes in the course of his round, was highly pleased although he admitted to a tactical error in trying to play the par-4 15th and 17th holes as fours instead of fives.

"With the wind in your face, they are definitely par fives," the blond said. "Par is relative. I should just content myself with being patient and playing them as fives." He parred the 15th hole, heaved the 17th.

"The green light is on," he added confidently. "No yellow lights, no red light. I'm in good shape. I know I can win."

Player had three dunes on the opening hole, jumping in at a 10 under par. He sank a seven-foot par at the first hole, hit from 18 feet at the fifth and got a 3-putt at the par-5 sixth.

"Double high winds," Player chided his 4-under score until he reached the 17th. A 385-yard hole straight into the wind. He sliced into the rough, hit his second into another rough, hit his third, only the embankment around the green, chipped down and missed a 4-foot putt.

He made a great recovery from a bunker on the 18th.

Morgan played the first 10 holes in straight par, then scored a trio of birdies. His only bogey came on the 14th.

Nicklaus was disappointed with his round.

"I had an early start and the conditions were not too bad," he said. "The wind did a complete change from what we had seen during the last week. It turned southeasterly and it was an entirely new golf course for me."



ALL EYES AHEAD—Crowd watches as Hale Irwin puts on third green in British Golf.

Senate Revamps U.S. Amateurism

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI)—The U.S. Senate yesterday approved legislation to create an independent federal agency to rule over amateur athletics. But, according to the International Olympic Committee, the move could seriously jeopardize America's participation in the Olympics.

The Senate sent to the House of Representatives for approval legislation designed to end the quarrels between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which have marred America's participation in international amateur sports.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., and passed by a 62-20 vote, would set up a five-member board to charter organizations to represent the United States in international competition. The board would have a yearly budget of \$1.1 million for the next six years.

Lord Killian, president of the IOC, the rulers of amateur sports, has said that the bill would risk putting the United States out of the Olympic movement.

"As I read the Tunney bill, it sets up a board of five people who will be the sort of super lords of the nonathletic who would rule all sports," said Killian in a recent article. "This would be in complete contravention of the normal procedures which require that international sports be controlled by international federations."

Killian said that if such a board were set up, it might affect the freedom of those federations.

"This would mean that the U.S. athletes in all Olympic sports and indeed other sports would be under the thumb of a board of five people," he said.

ILTF Will Meet With Pro Groups To Solve Woes

AMSTERDAM, July 10 (AP)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation today decided to meet with three professional tennis groups in an attempt to solve recurring disputes.

A conference following its day-long annual meeting, outgoing president Allan Heyman, of Denmark, said the ILTF will seek a meeting with World Championship Tennis, World Team Tennis and the Association of Tennis Professionals. The date of the proposed meeting was not specified.

"This will be an attempt to find some working basis among the groups," Heyman said. "We don't have to face up to the nasty litigation going on at the moment."

In other agenda items, the ILTF standardized the tie-break rule, voted down a Russian motion to expel South Africa and elected American Walter Block as its new president.

A conference following its day-long annual meeting, outgoing president Allan Heyman, of Denmark, said the ILTF will seek a meeting with World Championship Tennis, World Team Tennis and the Association of Tennis Professionals. The date of the proposed meeting was not specified.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Texas	100	60	.625
Boston	98	62	.613
Seattle	97	63	.607
New York	96	64	.600
Los Angeles	95	65	.594
Chicago	94	66	.588
Minnesota	93	67	.582
California	92	68	.576
San Francisco	91	69	.570
Philadelphia	90	70	.564
Atlanta	89	71	.558
Pittsburgh	88	72	.552
St. Louis	87	73	.546
Cleveland	86	74	.540
Washington	85	75	.534
Detroit	84	76	.528
Indianapolis	83	77	.522
San Diego	82	78	.516
Los Angeles	81	79	.510
San Francisco	80	80	.504
Philadelphia	79	81	.498
Atlanta	78	82	.492
Pittsburgh	77	83	.486
St. Louis	76	84	.480
Cleveland	75	85	.474
Washington	74	86	.468
Detroit	73	87	.462
Indianapolis	72	88	.456
San Diego	71	89	.450
Los Angeles	70	90	.444
San Francisco	69	91	.438
Philadelphia	68	92	.432
Atlanta	67	93	.426
Pittsburgh	66	94	.420
St. Louis	65	95	.414
Cleveland	64	96	.408
Washington	63	97	.402
Detroit	62	98	.396
Indianapolis	61	99	.390
San Diego	60	100	.384

Florida Team Unwanted New Football League Has Troubles

By George Solomon

ORLANDO, Fla., July 10 (UPI)—The Florida Blazers, for a while, the Washington Ambassadors and later the Virginia Ambassadors, might reluctantly become the first professional football team to represent the Atlantic Ocean.

Less than 24 hours before the World Football League was to open its inaugural season here tonight, the Blazers, who are scheduled to play "at home" against Hawaii, were engaged in a raging controversy with Orlando City (Fla.) county and stadium officials.

Skipping all the trimmings of exhibition games and the like, the WFL has four other operators on tap for tonight. Things elsewhere seem much calmer and ready for the kickoff. In those games, the Birmingham (Ala.) Americans host the Southern California Sun; the Memphis (Tenn.) Southmen are at home against the Detroit Wheels; the Chicago Fire hosts the Houston Texans; and the Philadelphia Bell plays at the Fort Lauderdale Stadium.

Tomorrow night, the league presents its first televised game when the New York Stars play in the Gator Bowl in Florida against the Jacksonville Sharks.

The WFL debut is overshadowed by bureaucratic confrontations that include fights over whether the city of Orlando will provide toilet paper for the stadium, open ticket booths, allow bus lanes and permit the teams to complete construction of new offices at McCoy Air Force Base.

"We came here with football players, when we should have brought three Philadelphia lawyers to us," said Ed Cain, the Blazers' business manager. "Every day they drop another bomb on our heads."

The big rock in the Blazers' path yesterday was the city council's decision to bar the Blazers' first-night block-busting stunt of a water-skiing kilt flyer gliding into the Tangerine Bowl with the WFL's palming gold and orange-striped football.

The city's safety director said he made the decision because of high tension between the stadium and nearby Lake Loma Doone.

Cain said another problem has been a steady rain that has delayed central Florida for the last two weeks. "When a police car came to the stadium Monday to check our parking lot, it got stuck in the mud," he said.

Baltimore Joins Cleveland at Top of AL East

From Wire Dispatches

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 10.—It is now the Baltimore Orioles' turn to move to the top of the ever-changing American League Eastern Division standings.

The Orioles gained a share of the lead last night when they defeated the California Angels while the Cleveland Indians were losing to the Oakland A's. Earlier this year, Boston led the race and then the Indians took over. Now, only 5 1/2 games separate the Indians and Orioles from the cellar-dwelling New York Yankees.

Baltimore defeated California, 3-1, here with the help of two runs batted in by Boog Powell. Mike Cuellar, at 37 the ace of the Orioles staff this year, limited the Angels to four hits in 7 1/3 innings before Bob Reynolds came on for the final four outs. Cuellar now has an 11-5 won-loss record, while the Angels have the worst record in baseball this season.

California, last in the West, has 32 victories, 55 losses for a .368 percentage. It has lost 27 of its last 34 games and its last 10 in a row, tying a club record. Seven of those losses have come under new manager Dick Williams.

A's 7, Indians 0

At Oakland, Calif., Jim Catfish Hunter pitched a three-hit shutout for his fifth straight victory and Joe Rudi drove in three runs with two singles in leading the A's to a 7-0 victory over Cleveland.

Twins 3, Tigers 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Harmon Killebrew's single in the 11th scored Steve Brye to give the

Twins a 3-2 victory over Detroit. Brye led off the inning with a single and moved to second on Ron Carraway's sacrifice. Detroit reliever John Miller then intentionally walked Larry Biele to pitch to Killebrew.

Yanks 8, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Graig Nettles' grand-slam homer, his first as a major leaguer, capped a six-run first inning and sparked the New York Yankees to an 8-2 victory over the Royals. Rookie Dave Pagan, 1-1, cruised to his first major league victory with a six-hit performance.

Brewers 5, White Sox 3

At Milwaukee, George Scott drove in four runs, including the game-winning run with a home run in the ninth, to give the Brewers a 5-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Scott broke a 5-5 tie with his ninth-inning run, off reliever Rich Gossage, 0-3.

Red Sox 2, Rangers 1

At Boston, first baseman Cecil Cooper had two doubles and a walk and scored both Red Sox runs, and Luis Tiant allowed four hits for a 2-1 victory over Texas.

Astros 5, Cards 2

At Houston, Lee May blasted two homers to drive in three runs and Dave Roberts limited St. Louis to ten hits over the last eight innings to lead the Astros to a 5-2 victory. May, who also had a single, slammed his 13th homer in the second inning off John Curtis and his 14th in the fifth off Mike Garman after Bob Watson singled.

Expos 5, Giants 4

At Montreal, Mike Jorgensen, who had a homer, and Tim Lincecum each drove home two runs to lift the Expos to a 5-4 victory over the Phillies.

Padres 7, Mets 4

At Philadelphia, Steve Garvey and Bill Russell blasted homers as Los Angeles scored eight runs in the first five innings and Al Downing and Mike Marshall held on for an 8-4 victory over the Phillies.

At New York, Fred Kendall drove in three runs with a double and single and slump-ridden Dave Roberts added a two-run homer, enabling San Diego to snap a six-game losing streak with a 5-4 victory over the Mets.

Merckx's Lead Cut To Two Minutes

ORANGE, France, July 10 (UPI)—Mountain specialist Gonzalo Aja of Spain had the best day of the 114 survivors in the 12th stage of the Tour de France over Mount Ventoux today to move to within 2 minutes 1 second of overall leader Eddy Merckx of Belgium.

After the battle for bonus time at the Ventoux summit, Merckx's teammate and fellow-countryman Joseph Spruyt won the 231-kilometer stage.

Russia Loses To Yugoslavia in Basketball

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 10 (AP)—Defending champion Yugoslavia edged the Soviet Union, 82-78, yesterday and became the team to beat in the 1974 world basketball championship.

The Soviet Union led, 44-46, at halftime and the teams continued to battle evenly for the first eight minutes of the second half. Then the Yugoslavs, led by 6' 10" center Drazen Petrovic, moved into the lead and never relinquished it.

The Russians were hurt when two of their stars—Aleksandr Zorin and Ivan Adesniko—fouled it within minutes of each other midway through the second half. It was the first loss for the Soviet Union, which is now 2-1 in defending championships.

All teams rest today, with play resuming tomorrow.

The United States continued its winning ways yesterday, downing the Czechs, 83-70, as Maryland's John Lucas scored 22 points. The United States and Yugoslavia met Saturday in what could be a deciding match of the round-robin tournament.

In other games yesterday, Cuba defeated Spain, 80-73, and Brazil downed Puerto Rico, 82.

Delmonica Hanover Receives Right Position for Rich Trot

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT)—paragrade tips were on the menu, the most inescapable tip at United Nations yesterday was horse named Delmonica Hanover.

She's getting all the breaks I don't think she needs," said Bill Wellwood of mada after the 5-year-old American mare landed the No. 2 position in the draw for today's night's \$200,000 International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway.

Wellwood, the owner-trainer of Keystone Gary, gave her a "money shot." But said Delmonica Hanover, the star of last year's International, had the speed and the position to go to the front early in time and stay there.

The oddsmaker apparently had established Delmonica Hanover as an 8-5 favorite for 16th edition of the 1 1/4-mile st.

Owned by Del Miller and Ar-

nold Hanger, Delmonica Hanover appears to have regained the form she showed in France last January when she won the Prix d'Amerique at the Vincennes Hippodrome. She will be driven by John Chapman.

Over the years, the International Trot has been a horse who ate artichokes, a horse who drank beer, a horse who was in love with a goat. That kind of thing is still going on. Lane Rodney, one of the two Swedish horses, reportedly needs special hot-air dried alfalfa to keep her happy. Knabe, the other Swedish representative, must have special skin milk to keep her ulcer under control.

During yesterday's luncheon here, during which there was the post-position draw, Line Rodney called his mare a "poor old Bellerina," the trainer-driver whose artichoke-eating horse won the first International reported that Jamin was doing fine at the age of 21, and the Italian driver said to one of the Swedish drivers, "You won in Goteborg."

Carol Channing, the musical-comedy star, drew the post-position for the nine horses representing five nations.

The line-up, with probable odds: 1—Dorcas (Italy), 10-1; 2—Amory (France), 4-1; 3—Delmonica Hanover (U.S.), 8-5; 4—Keystone Gary (Canada), 20-1; 5—Lane Rodney (Sweden), 8-1; 6—Elsener (Canada), 8-1; 7—Arlis (France), 4-1; 8—Knabe (Sweden), 10-1.

Jean Rajud, trainer-driver of Jamin, the 1968 winner, called the French contenders "two good horses—they are not Une de Mai or Jamin, but they have a chance."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

COSTA DEL SOL 2-bedroom VILLAS STARTING AT \$95,000. Beautifully furnished, modern, air-conditioned. Close to golf, sea, and shops. Call: 011-418-1234.

IBIZA

Unique! In San Antonio 3 semi-front ground floor studios. Fully furnished, 100 sq. m. each. Write: Box 107, Santa Ponsa, Ibiza, Spain.

PERSONNEL WANTED

FOR MATURE SALESMAN

International Trade-Shipping and Industrial publication wants few experienced salesmen to advertise in Europe. Write: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PERSONNEL WANTED

FOR MATURE SALESMAN

International Trade-Shipping and Industrial publication wants few experienced salesmen to advertise in Europe. Write: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370,

Pulling the Plug

Mrs. Klarsfeld in Paris Pending an Appeal

The general pulled the plug. Nixon looked at Brezhnev. The Soviet leader smiled, "It's better they don't know what we agreed on. Next they'll want to know what we didn't agree on."

"That's fantastic. What is that red button over there on the switchboard?" Nixon asked.

"That is our multiple television cutoff switch. We can cut off all channels at the same time."

"What a breakthrough!" Nixon gasped.

"You want one?" Brezhnev asked.

"Do I ever!" Nixon said. "What do we have to give you in exchange?"

Brezhnev thought a moment and then said, "I'll take another Cadillac."

A Peaceful Summer for Some Belfast Children

But bullets have whizzed over his head as he walked in the street, he said, and he is "nervous" when he has to walk through a Protestant district on his way to his Catholic school.

This year, more than 600 families applied for Irish children after reading about the project in Minnesota newspapers, Mrs. Timmerman said. The Hibbing Rotary Club raised \$47,000 of the \$57,000 needed to cover the transportation costs.

Amid all the hullabaloo, Sinatra managed to get from Melbourne to Sydney in his jet—about 440 air miles.

sweepers, as of next June, will be making \$17,058 a year, according to a report by Philip Hager of *The Los Angeles Times*. The pay increase puts the sweepers ahead of policemen (\$15,100), librarians (\$12,500) and registered nurses (\$13,600) among others—as well as ahead of street sweepers in other communities—in New York City. They make \$12,886. But Bernard Crotty, superintendent of street cleaning (\$3,604), sees a threat in the rise. "It's a matter of arithmetic," Crotty said. "If there's not enough money, the city of San Francisco could get less

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**REAL ESTATE T
SHARE**

PARIS AREA FUN

17th, near SAINT-LAZARE
Kitchen, shower, phone,
on garden. Fr. 800.
FURNISH: Private lets, 6 m.
studio, bath, phone, car.
508-55-91.
17th, FERNET: Double

1914, MURKIN: High class, prettily furnished on a Sept. Pr. 3.500. Tel. 1-1000.
TACCADEO: 70 sq. ft. kitchen, bath, phone. Pr. 3-35.
MEEDON: 6 rooms, 30 furniture, garden, no Sept. Pr. 1.700. Tel. 1-1000.
Sitz: Studio, phone. kitchen, bath. No Sept. Pr. 700.
ALLEN: 2 rooms, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 phone. No Sept. Pr. 1.000.
FORN: Studio, 3 rooms, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 phone. No Sept. Pr. 1.000.
NEUMAN: Summer, no Sept. Pr. 1.000.
W.D. BARNARD: Apartment, 2 rooms, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 phone. No Sept. Pr. 1.000.
UNION: Studio, 3 rooms, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 phone. No Sept. Pr. 1.000.
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

[illegible]

FRENCH PROV.
CANNES, 96 MIN.:
beautiful view, quiet
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
heating, from Oct-April
per month. Box 8400,
25 Queen Street, London.
CANNES: High-class flat.
Large salon, 3 bedrooms,
central heating, swimming
pool, tennis, landscaped
garden, view on sea. Fr-
month for summer. Paris

GREAT BRIT.

HOLIDAY FLATS, Davos,
Switzerland. Tel. 071-
577-0222, 92, London.
01-723-8282.

NELGRAVIA FURNISHED
summer let, 4 beds, ga-

RUSSUM & O'NEAL
Pierre's Rental Agency.
404. Silversum Tel.:
HOUSES for rent & for
Housing Services, C. Krui-
Amsterdam. TEL: 020-72

ITALY

ROME. Facing Capitol: For
Sept. 15th furnished &
big terraces & master
+ servant quarters. 10
ing. Write: S.A.F., 10
75008 Rome.

**PLACE YOUR
CLASSIFIED AD
OR ENTER YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION**
at our office
nearest you

AUSTRALIA: Mr. McRim White,
Bankers 2, Rm. 215, Victoria 1.
(Tel.: 62-24-06.)

contact: Jeannette Dallen, 1177
N. 1st St., Portland, Ore. 97201
Tel. 254-3836

GERMANY: Contact Paris Office
for information. For
any other contact: Miss Comar,
100, rue de Valenciennes,
Paris 10, France
Tel. 20 36 98

GERMANY: **TURKEY:** **YUGOSLAVIA:**
Contact: Mrs. Claudio De
Pietro, 20, Aliphan, 10130
Rome, Italy

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrota,
S. via delle Metestre, 10139
Rome, Italy
Tel. 478 22 22

U.S.A. AND U.S.: Mr. Eugene G.
Shaw, 1000, 10th Avenue, New
York, N.Y. 10018
Tel. 692-0941

U.S.A. AND U.S.: A. T. T. Contact
for information. For
any other contact: Mr. T. J. O'Connell,
101, 10th Avenue, New York,
N.Y. 10018
Tel. 692-0941

PORTUGAL: Mr. Mike Ambros,
100, 10th Avenue, New York,
N.Y. 10018
Tel. 692-0941

SPAIN: Mr. Eduardo G. Llorente,
100, 10th Avenue, New York,
N.Y. 10018
Tel. 692-0941

[illegible]

**PAGE 13 FOR
MORE CLASSIFIEDS**

*Lorsque le parfum
est une œuvre d'art.*

AL A VERSAILLES

L'espresso
PARIS